



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION 5  
77 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD  
CHICAGO, IL 60604-3590

REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF:

**JAN 23 2018**

WG-15J

Amy Klei, Acting Chief  
Division of Drinking and Ground Waters  
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency  
P.O. Box 1049  
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1048

RE: Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 End-of-Year Evaluation (EOY) for the Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) Program Grant

Dear Ms. Klei:

This letter transmits the PWSS program EOY evaluation, which documents activities performed by both the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency under the FY 2016 PWSS workplan.

During 2016, Ohio EPA continued to meet requirements to maintain primacy of the drinking water program and public water systems (PWSs) continued to maintain high compliance rates with drinking water regulations. In addition, Ohio is commended for exceeding its Enforcement targeting commitment by addressing 74 systems on the Enforcement Targeting Tool list.

Ohio EPA continued to emphasize compliance in FY 2016 by implementing the program for expedited settlement agreements for systems with certified operator violations and total coliform and nitrate monitoring violations. In FFY 2016, Ohio EPA sent 187 warning letters, issued 42 Streamlined Orders, and 14 Administrative Orders. As a result, during SFY 2016, 99 percent of operators were properly certified.

As of October 2016, there were 846 community water systems (CWSs) substantially implementing protective strategies. During SFY 2016, Ohio completed 121 source water assessment reports and endorsed six of the seven source water protection plans developed by PWSs.

Region 5 appreciates Ohio EPA's presentations and participation in the CWA/SDWA Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs) workshop in April, 2016, as well as the national EPA webinars. Sharing Ohio's experience is invaluable to other states and tribes. Ohio EPA continues to work with PWSs to monitor raw and finished water in accordance with Ohio's PWS HAB Response Strategy. In addition, Ohio EPA worked with many State, Federal, and academic partners during FFY 2016 to expand knowledge and research into HABs.

Ohio EPA is implementing all of the drinking water rules with the exception of a few Consumer Confidence Report Rule and Public Notification Rule activities for which the state submitted a plan and schedule on November 4, 2016 to address those areas. Ohio EPA continues to make significant investments in core aspects of the drinking water program, including sanitary surveys, data management, development of enforcement procedures to ensure consistent implementation, capacity assurance, source water protection, and ground water quality characterization. There is a direct correlation between the up-to-date sanitary survey visits, low violation rates, innovative programs to ensure compliance, and dedicated staff in the drinking water program.

In conclusion, we find Ohio EPA implementing a successful PWSS program under the SDWA in Ohio, which ensures public health protection to consumers. We also find Ohio EPA to be efficient with managing resources in a way that maximizes its ability to meet current and future program challenges. As always, EPA offers continued support to help meet these challenges. If you have questions or concerns regarding this report and/or current or future program needs, feel free to call Tom Poy of my staff at (312) 886-5991.

Sincerely,



Christopher Korleski  
Director, Water Division

Enclosure

## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

### FY2016 OHIO EPA PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION PROGRAM END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016

#### **Contacts:**

- Ohio EPA Division of Drinking and Ground Waters (DDAGW) Assistant Chief – Beth Messer, [beth.messer@epa.ohio.gov](mailto:beth.messer@epa.ohio.gov), (614) 644-2752
- U.S. EPA Region 5 Ohio State Program Manager – Wendy Drake, [drake.wendy@epa.gov](mailto:drake.wendy@epa.gov), (312) 886-6705

**Federal funding used**—Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) grant; Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) small systems technical assistance (SSTA), PWSS, and local assistance and other state programs set-asides; and Clean Water Act Section 106 funds (ground water)

**FY 2016 end-of-year (EOY) evaluation synopsis**—Ohio EPA continues to meet requirements to maintain primacy of the drinking water program, and public water systems (PWSs) continue to maintain high compliance rates with drinking water regulations. Analysis of the various programs within Ohio's drinking water program indicates public health protection is the top priority. In FY 2016, Ohio EPA exceeded its targets for two of the three national program measures related to community water systems (CWSs) meeting health-based standards (SDW-SP1.N11 and SDW-SP2). In addition, regarding measure SDW-01a, as of July 2016, 98.4% (1,189 out of 1,208) of the sanitary surveys at CWSs were completed between calendar years (CY) 2013 and CY 2015. Further, Ohio EPA's PWSS program is experiencing the lowest percentage of noncompliance ever. However, national measure SDW-211 (percent of population served by CWSs that receive drinking water that meets all applicable health-based drinking water standards, etc.) was not met, because of a PWS violation in Columbus (nitrate maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation—10.5 mg/L; MCL is 10 mg/L), a very large population city. (The measures and indicators summary provides more details on the results from all of the national and regional measures.) Ohio EPA continues to make significant investments in core aspects of the drinking water program, including sanitary surveys, data management, development of enforcement procedures to ensure consistent implementation, capability assurance, and source water protection (SWP) and ground water quality characterization. There is a direct correlation between the up-to-date sanitary survey visits to around 4,750 PWSs, low violation rates, innovative programs to ensure compliance, and the dedicated staff in the drinking water program. Staff resources must be maintained to ensure the type of results discussed in this evaluation. In addition to the PWSS program activities conducted in FY 2016 described below, DDAGW continued to expend major resources managing harmful algal bloom (HAB) toxins in PWSs. DDAGW continues to work with PWSs to monitor raw and finished water in accordance with Ohio's PWS HAB Response Strategy. DDAGW worked with many state, federal, and academic partners during federal fiscal year (FFY) 2016 to expand knowledge and research into HABs. In addition to its work on HABs, other parts of Ohio EPA's drinking water program continue to innovate to protect public health—for example, through the lead and copper rules, as well as asset management implementation and contingency planning requirements.

1. **Rules and primacy**—Ohio EPA is implementing all of the drinking water rules, with the exception of a few CCR and PN activities for which Ohio EPA submitted a plan and schedule on November 4, 2016. Ohio does not yet have primacy for the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), the arsenic rule, Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2), Ground Water Rule (GWR), and Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2). However, Ohio has interim primacy for all of these rules, because the attorney general certifications have been received. Region 5 will

## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

determine whether primacy applications are complete, track primacy submittal/review for all rules, and provide comments on draft rules, as requested. R5 agrees to provide Ohio EPA with correspondence on necessary revisions to RTCR, LT2, Stage 2 D/DBPR, arsenic rule, GWR, and SWTR minor amendments by December 31, 2017.

In FY16, R5 requested information about state and PWS lead action level exceedance follow-up activities. Region 5 will track state reporting of certain rule violations (RTCR, LT2, GWR, LCRSTR, and Stage 2 D/DBPR, as well as 141.130(c) operator certification treatment technique violations). As of January 2017, Ohio had reported to the federal version of the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED):

- RTCR: R5 will track these violations in the future.
- LT2: 31 TT violations and 3 M/R violations
- GWR: 5 TT violations, 427 M/R violations, and 1 other violation
- Stage 1: 0 (type 12—"failure to have a certified operator") violations
- Stage 2: 233 MCL/MRDL and 460 M/R violations
- LCRSTR: 577 M/R violations

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: In FY 2016, Ohio EPA's DDAGW worked on implementation of the new RTCR, HAB rules, and began drafting lead and copper regulations to meet the requirements of H.B. 512. A significant deficiency procedure was drafted but will need to be updated with revisions adopted with the RTCR, which will align significant deficiencies under the RTCR, GWR and SWTR. The RTCR SOP is still being drafted, but implementation began April 1, 2016. Beginning June 1, 2016, Ohio EPA fully implemented the HAB rules.

2. **Sanitary surveys**—Ohio EPA will maintain a baseline core of individuals with the technical expertise needed to perform sanitary surveys. Ohio will ensure sanitary surveys are conducted periodically, at a minimum, meet frequency requirements specified by rule. Region 5 will track state commitments to conduct sanitary surveys within the federally required intervals through a sanitary survey completeness high priority query, as well as the national water program measure, SDW-01a:

National water program measure SDW-01a:

- **SURFACE AND GROUND WATER SYSTEMS**: As of July 2016, 98.4% (1,189 out of 1,208) of the sanitary surveys at CWSs were completed between CY2013 and CY2015. States had until March 2016 to report CY2015 sanitary survey data for this national measure.

Sanitary survey completeness high priority query:

- **SURFACE WATER SYSTEMS**: As of October 2016, 80.3% of the surface water CWSs (220 out of 274) completed sanitary surveys between CY2014 and CY2016. In addition, 100% of the surface water non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) (11) and 100% of the transient, non-community water systems (TNCWSs) (6) completed sanitary surveys between CY2012 and CY2016.
- **GROUND WATER SYSTEMS**: As of October 2016, 83.9% of the ground water CWSs (784 out of 934) completed sanitary surveys between CY2014 and CY2016. In addition, 91.6% of the ground

## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

water NTNCWSs (564 out of 616) and 90.6% of the ground water TNCWSs (2,290 out of 2,529) have completed sanitary surveys between CY2012 and CY2016.

Ohio EPA is commended for continuing to make significant investments in sanitary surveys, a core aspect of the drinking water program.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: Surveys conducted during FFY 2016 met the eight survey components. During FFY 2016, Ohio conducted a total of 1,101 sanitary surveys; 397 at CWSs, 171 at NTNCWSs, and 533 at TNCWSs, including 88 at surface water systems.

In FFY 2016, DDAGW began using an agency-wide inspection template for sanitary surveys. The new letters separate notices of violations from recommendations.

DDAGW continued work on moving to the Global Environmental Consulting Safe Water Information Field Tool (SWIFT) in FFY 2016. Piloting of SWIFT began at the end of state fiscal year (SFY) 2016. After SWIFT is implemented, the Sanitary Survey workgroup will begin revising the Sanitary Survey SOP, which will include tracking Sanitary Survey requirements and using appropriate inspection templates.

Ohio EPA implemented field and desktop audits of sanitary surveys for surveys completed after July 1, 2015. The audits are being conducted to ensure consistency statewide. The review includes clarity of the letter, format, records management and compliance with state and federal laws.

Ohio EPA holds semi-annual Inspector Forums designed to bring all district office inspectors together for a day of discussion, sharing experiences and gaining knowledge on preselected topics of interest. The goal of the forums is to increase collective knowledge and statewide consistency for the sanitary survey process.

3. **Laboratory certification**—R5 expects to conduct a lab audit and program review in Ohio in FY 2017. The state is expected to: (1) establish and maintain a state program for the certification of laboratories that analyze drinking water contaminants, and (2) assure availability of certified laboratory facilities capable of analyzing all contaminants in the state primary drinking water regulations. The Ohio EPA certification program is managed by the Ohio EPA's Division of Environmental Services. Ohio EPA agrees to certify all laboratories that produce results for compliance with SDWA at least once every three years and will meet all requirements of 40 CFR parts 141 and 142. During December 2013, Region 5 conducted an audit of the Ohio EPA principle state lab. Audit findings were issued in April 2014 and full certification was issued on January 22, 2015. According to the 2014 annual Region 5 laboratory certification program assessment, Ohio doesn't anticipate any laboratory capacity issues for any of the regulated drinking water contaminants or any resource issues.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: In FFY 2016, laboratory certification staff performed 360 on-site visits. Beginning June 1, 2016, the certification for microcystin took effect.

4. **Compliance and enforcement management**—Ohio EPA is expected to evaluate compliance with all drinking water rules and respond to violations by providing compliance assistance or enforcement as appropriate. Ohio EPA is also expected to keep adequate records of pertinent state decisions. Region 5 continues to look to states to refer noncompliant PWSs.



## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

Ohio EPA also posts lists of potential violators, and they now have noncompliance documents since January 1, 2007, available online via their [public records](#) website through an eDocument Search. Eventually, electronic copies of most of the agency's public records will be available.

**ENFORCEMENT TARGETING TOOL:** Region 5 tracks state commitments under measure SDWA02 and updates Ohio EPA quarterly. Ohio's FFY 2016 end-of-year results show that Ohio had addressed 74 systems (25 from the original 32 on the July 2015 fixed base list plus an additional 49 that had become priority systems after July 2015). Ohio is commended for this accomplishment in well exceeding its 2016 commitment.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: DDAGW continued to emphasize compliance in FY 2016 by implementing the program for expedited settlement agreements for systems with certified operator violations and total coliform and nitrate monitoring violations. In FFY16, Ohio EPA sent 187 warning letters, issued 42 Streamlined Orders and 14 Administrative Orders. For the second consecutive year, according to Ohio's data, Ohio has met shared goal 7 (less than 10 percent of TNCWSs with significant/major monitoring violations) in FFY 2016.

5. **Data management and reporting**—Ohio EPA is expected to maintain a data management system that tracks requirements for all drinking water rules, which includes the appropriate combination of hardware, software, and personnel to accurately and within a reasonable timeframe identify the inventories (including routine updates of system information), maintain water quality monitoring information, and track compliance with all M/R, MCL, MRDL, TT, PN, and public information requirements. States must report to EPA actions and sample data quarterly and inventory data at least annually in accordance with 40 CFR 142.15. Ohio EPA is using SDWIS/State 3.33 and is reporting with FedRep 3.51, the latest versions of these applications. Ohio is commended for being up-to-date on SDWIS/State software upgrades. Ohio continues to meet the quarterly deadlines for reporting data to the national database, SDWIS/Fed-ODS.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: Ohio EPA continued to develop several standard operating procedures for SDWIS components:

- RTCR SOP is under development.
- Chem/Rad SOP is under revision to incorporate Stage 2.
- TCR, GWR, and Rescind/RTC SOP completed.
- Lead and Copper SOP will be revised with the new Lead and Copper rules Ohio EPA will adopt in FFY 2017.

DDAGW worked on the SOP for significant deficiencies, but will need to update it with revisions adopted with RTCR, which will align significant deficiencies under RTCR, GWR and SWTR.

Ohio EPA finished the testing of SDWIS 3.33 and migrated version 3.33 to production on 5/16/2016.

In preparation for the move to SDWIS Prime, Ohio EPA has purchased from GEC the Safe Water Information Field Tool (SWIFT) to replace the Electric Sanitary Survey (ESS) currently used by field staff. SWIFT will be hosted in the GEC cloud environment. Staff will access SWIFT using

## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

tablets with a data plan. This will allow staff to have real time access to SDWIS data during a survey. For surveys where access to a cellular sign is limited or not available, there will be an off-line application available where the survey can be downloaded prior to going out in the field. Work completed so far includes: migration of the question set, purchasing of iPads for pilot testing, hosting environment setup, and connectivity between SDWIS and SWIFT. The implementation of SWIFT was delayed during FFY 2016 because other issues of higher priority needed to be addressed. Ohio plans to refocus their efforts after January 2017 to clean up the question set and begin piloting the SWIFT software.

6. **Security**—Ohio EPA is expected to adopt and implement an adequate plan for the provision of safe drinking water under emergency circumstances including, but not limited to, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: Ohio EPA continued to facilitated discussions with public water supplies, county health departments and emergency management directors for contingency planning. Ohio EPA staff participated in two exercises hosted by the state emergency management agency. Ohio EPA participated in quarterly coordination meetings with Ohio's emergency response partner agencies. Ohio EPA provided review and revisions to the Ohio's Emergency Operations Plan and Recovery Strategies related to water infrastructure. Ohio EPA staff provided review of HAB contingency plans for surface water systems susceptible to blooms. Ohio EPA Staff participated in quarterly water security conference calls with U.S. EPA Region 5. Ohio EPA staff participated in the development of a tabletop exercise for water and wastewater utilities that will be conducted in FY 2017.

Ohio EPA established a webpage for security and emergency preparedness.

7. **Operator certification**—Ohio EPA establishes and maintains minimum professional standards for the operation and maintenance of all PWSs to ensure that properly trained and certified professionals are overseeing the treatment and distribution of safe drinking water and to promote compliance. Ohio annually—by September 30<sup>th</sup> each year—provides documentation to EPA showing the ongoing implementation of the program to avoid 20% withholding of the DWSRF grant. Annual reports must include operator certification reporting measures.

Ohio's implementation of the operator certification program complies with the requirements of the federal operator certification guidelines. Ohio continues to recognize the importance of properly trained and certified operators in protecting public health. Region 5 believes Ohio EPA has a strong operator certification program and has a very capable and dedicated staff. Region 5 commends Ohio EPA for implementing an effective program.

During FY 2017, Region 5 plans to re-evaluate the Region 5 states' operator certification programs, to ensure the nine Baseline Standards are met, as outlined in EPA's Operator Certification Guidelines.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: Activities taken by Ohio EPA to ensure operators are appropriately certified include overseeing the certification of 5,893 drinking water operators with active certificates. During SFY 2016, 99 percent of operators were properly certified. Ohio EPA provided free web-based training for Class A operators. During FY 2016, approximately 899 operators took advantage of the third party examinations.

1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

8. **Capacity development**—Ohio EPA ensures that new and existing CWSs/NTNCWSs can demonstrate technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate in compliance with federal and state regulations. Ohio annually—by September 30<sup>th</sup> each year—provides documentation to Region 5 showing the ongoing implementation of both the new systems program and the existing systems strategy to avoid 20% withholding of the DWSRF capitalization grant. The annual report should address the capacity development reporting measures. Every three years, states are required to submit a report to the governor and provide a copy to R5 on the efficacy of the strategy and the progress made toward improving the capacity of water systems in Ohio. The next report to the governor is due October 1, 2017.

The Drinking Water Assistance Fund (DWAF) program includes incentives in the DWSRF point structure for effective management, such as utility board training requirements associated with loan awards, conservation, preventative maintenance, regionalization/consolidation, backflow prevention programs, contingency plans, endorsed protection plans, asset management plans, and projects consistent with sustainable growth plans. Ohio EPA uses the DWSRF small systems technical assistance set-aside to fund a contract with Great Lakes RCAP to assist PWSs serving 10,000 people or less with increasing their technical, managerial, and financial capacity, for example, by conducting energy audits and providing training to local officials on asset management and maximizing system efficiency and sustainability with reduced resources, including free, online training.

Ohio is commended for continuously improving its capability assurance program; forming a capability assurance workgroup; offering free, online training, such as utility management and asset management, to improve systems' capabilities and sustainability; and developing a capability screening tool that identifies and prioritizes system deficiencies and incorporates sustainability activities.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: In FFY 2016, DDAGW drafted rules and worked to pass legislation to require all PWSs to maintain a written asset management program. The capability screening tool was implemented with all Water Supply Revolving Loan Account (WSRLA) applicants and other systems that appeared to lack capability. The screening tool identifies areas for improvement needing to be addressed in capability assurance plans.

9. **Source water assessments and protection**—Ohio EPA's SWP program is funded by the DWSRF state program management or PWSS set-aside, as well as the local assistance and other state programs set-aside, the CWA Section 106 grant, and state drinking water fees. EPA requests that states report the number of CWSs with SWP plans and the number of CWSs implementing SWP measures as of June 30 by August 15 each year. Ohio EPA is reporting this information electronically via SDWIS. Ohio's program is voluntary. Ohio EPA updates source water assessments, as resources allow, and completes source water assessment reports for new PWSs.

DDAGW also assists Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water in assessing surface waters designated as a public water supply beneficial use.

Ohio EPA reported SWP substantial implementation information and surpassed both of the FY 2016 SWP commitments. Specifically, Ohio minimized risk to public health through SWP for 69% of CWSs (2016 state target: 50%) and 87% of the population served by CWSs (2016 state target: 66%), where "minimized risk" is achieved by substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a PWS's SWP strategy. *Note:* These end-of-year numbers were provided by



## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

Ohio. The “measures and indicators” summary includes the numbers that were submitted for national measures SP4A and SP4B, and the reason for the difference between the two sets of numbers is explained in that document.

Ohio EPA FFY 2016 End-of-Year Summary: As of October 2016, there are 846 substantially implementing CWSs, which includes CWSs purchasing water from systems substantially implementing protective strategies. During state program year 2016, Ohio completed 121 source water assessment reports and endorsed 6 of the 7 SWP plans developed by PWSs received in SPY 2016. Ohio received and accepted checklist-style protection plans from 53 non-municipal systems in SPY 2016. Ohio EPA completed modification to its criteria for substantial implementation. In the future, Ohio EPA will utilize its triennial “SWAP surveys” as the primary basis for evaluating implementation status. The next survey will be conducted in 2018.

10. **Measures and indicators**—There are multiple national water program measures in the national program manager guidance that support the “water safe to drink” subobjective 2.1.1 in EPA’s strategic plan, and Region 5 is also tracking several other measures, including those in the Region 5 shared goals and Region 5 high priority SDWIS/FED queries. The most recent data for Ohio for each of these measures are available via the “measures and indicators” summary file, some of which have been described above in this work plan summary.
11. **Resources and expertise**—Ohio EPA maintains a baseline core of individuals with the technical expertise to carry out all mandatory components of the PWSS program (including engineering plan and specification review and emergency response). Contracts with third parties conducting mandatory components of the PWSS program will make performance expectations clear and will be measured and evaluated by Ohio EPA. Ohio EPA develops and implements a plan to provide adequate funding to carry out all functions of the PWSS program. The state has primacy for implementing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and is expected to fully implement all aspects of its safe drinking water statutes and rules on which primacy is based. If the state is unable to implement any portion of such a statute or rule, or otherwise comply with the federal implementation regulations, the state must submit a plan describing the steps the state will take to achieve full implementation and a schedule for doing so. This plan and schedule must be submitted within 90 days of the award of the FY17 PWSS grant. See Ohio EPA’s plan and schedule submitted on November 4, 2016.
12. **Harmful Algal Blooms (HABs)**—Region 5 appreciates Ohio EPA’s presentations and participation in the CWA/SDWA HAB workshop in April 2016, as well as the national EPA webinars. Ohio’s willingness to take the time to share HABs-related expertise and lessons learned is invaluable to other states and tribes. During FFY 2016, Ohio EPA established a new HAB section with dedicated staff to implement the new rules, provide technical assistance to PWSs for prevention and response, and provide assistance responding to HABs in recreational waters. FFY 2016 activities included:
  - Finalized new and amended rules on HABs, effective on June 1, 2016, establishing action levels for microcystins, cyanotoxin monitoring requirements for PWSs, treatment technique requirements, and public notification and reporting requirements
  - Completed microcystins analytical method comparison study
  - Required susceptible PWSs to add HAB response activities to their contingency plans
  - Provided comments on U.S. EPA HAB guidance
  - Conducted HAB treatment optimization outreach to PWSs

## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

- Conducted HAB rule outreach to PWSs (6 events)
- Conducted HAB outreach sessions to local officials (6 events)
- Recorded 2 HAB rule webinars
- Developed Treatment Optimization Protocol Guidance
- Developed Cyanotoxin General Plan Guidance
- Developed HAB sampling video
- Developed Analytical Method (705.0) Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction (qPCR) for Determination of Cyanobacterial and Cyanotoxin-Producing Genes Updated Analytical Method for Total (Extracellular and Intracellular) Microcystins - ADDA by ELISA Analytical Methodology (Version 2.0)
- Revised the 2016 PWS HAB Response Strategy
- Revised the 2016 PWS HAB Recreational Waters Response Strategy
- Assisted AWWA Technology Committee with white paper on cyanotoxin treatment
- Maintained map-based online cyanotoxin monitoring webpage
- Evaluated and responded to cyanobacteria screening results (qPCR) at Ohio PWSs (June-September 2016)
- Provided on-site technical assistance to PWS dealing with cyanotoxin detections (reservoir sampling and analysis, treatment train analysis)
- Coordinated cyanobacteria screening sample shipping hubs at multiple locations across the state to assist PWSs with timely sample shipments to the Ohio EPA Division of Environmental Services (DES) Laboratory
- Completed a Comprehensive Performance Evaluation with U.S. EPA in August 2016 at Ottawa County Regional PWS (3 more events scheduled for 2017)
- Ohio River Response - additional sampling was conducted in response to the Ohio River HAB in 2015 and technical assistance to Ohio River PWS and coordination with the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)

Many of the activities listed above are required by Ohio Law (Senate Bill 1) directing Ohio EPA to implement actions to protect against cyanobacteria in the western basin of Lake Erie and in PWSs. HAB-related rules (OAC Chapter 3745-90) and revised Laboratory Certification rules (OAC Chapter 3745-89) became effective on June 1, 2016.

**Resources** – During the reporting period, 6.3 FTEs were utilized to complete HAB-related activities including the creation of several new positions in the Central Office and the District Offices. The new HAB Section was formed in February 2016 with positions filled throughout the remainder of the year. From October-February 2015, SWP staff were also utilized to complete some of the activities listed above. For the October 1, 2015, through September 30, 2016, time period, staff coded a total of 13,062 hours to HAB-related activities.

**Funding** – Ohio EPA revised its Drinking Water Assistance Fund program plan to provide \$1.5 million in grant funding through the local assistance and other state programs set-aside to PWSs to purchase cyanotoxin analytical equipment. Ohio EPA awarded grants to 67 water systems and ORSANCO. Ohio reimbursed \$1.2 million.

Also, Ohio EPA made available \$150 million to eligible water systems to fund HAB projects. To date, nine (9) HAB loans have been awarded for a total of \$78 million. The HAB loans were to Toledo (2), Avon Lake (2), Celina, Sandusky, Painesville, Oregon and Bowling Green. Approximately \$72 million remains available for applications in PY 2017 (7/1/16-6/30/17).

## 1. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OVERALL END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

**Analysis** – Ohio EPA and Ohio PWSs analyzed over 5,800 samples for total microcystins, and Ohio EPA’s lab analyzed nearly 2,000 cyanobacteria screening samples (qPCR) and over 550 samples for saxitoxins. There was 100% compliance with the monitoring requirements. Microcystin detections triggered development of Treatment Optimization Protocols at 51 PWSs and Cyanotoxin General plans at two PWSs.

**Occurrence** – All of the surface water systems in Ohio have been sampled for microcystins and cyanobacteria screening (qPCR). Starting June 1, 2016, and continuing through September, all surface water PWSs collected weekly raw and finished water samples for total microcystins and a bi-weekly cyanobacteria screening sample in the raw water. Microcystins were detected in the raw water at 41 PWSs (33% of all surface water systems), but there were no finished water detections. Nearly all of the Lake Erie PWSs has raw water detections and all had microcystin gene detections at some point during the season. Based on the cyanobacteria screening results, Ohio EPA conducted follow up sampling for cyanotoxins at nearly 40 PWSs. A total of 33 PWSs (27%) had saxitoxin gene detections and saxitoxin was detected in raw water at 15 PWSs (12%). There were also finished water saxitoxins detections at six (6) systems in 2016. Ohio EPA followed its HAB strategy following all finished water detections for saxitoxins, and there were no advisories issued. Ohio EPA provided extensive technical assistance to all PWSs with finished water detections. The cylindrospermopsin gene was only detected in one sample and the toxin was not detected in the follow up sample collected by Ohio EPA.

**FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Rules and Primacy Work Plan Summary**

October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016

Federal funding used: PWSS grant and DWSRF SSTA, PWSS, and local assistance and other state programs set-asides

Ohio EPA contact: Beth Messer, [beth.messer@epa.ohio.gov](mailto:beth.messer@epa.ohio.gov), (614) 644-2752Region 5 contact: Wendy Drake, [drake.wendy@epa.gov](mailto:drake.wendy@epa.gov), (312) 886-6705

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
1 – SWTRs	SWTR, IESWTR, LT1, and FBRR: primacy  LT2: interim primacy; LT2 application under review	Ohio EPA Judy Stottsberry <a href="mailto:judy.stottsberry@epa.ohio.gov">judy.stottsberry@epa.ohio.gov</a> ; (614) 644-3050  U.S. EPA Region 5 Andrea Porter <a href="mailto:porter.andrea@epa.gov">porter.andrea@epa.gov</a> ; (312) 886-4427	<u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file (the annual resource deployment plan or ARDP).  <u>State Commitment</u> Complete.  <u>Region 5 Assistance</u> R5 is reviewing the LT2 application and SWTR minor amendments. R5 submitted questions on the SWTR amendments on 9/1/16, and the state responded on 10/31/16.	<u>Discrepancies</u> None.  <u>Milestones</u> Ohio submitted a final primacy revision package for LT2 on 12/4/12. Ohio submitted a final primacy revision package for SWTR minor amendments on 3/17/15.  Ohio is reporting LT2 treatment technique (TT) violations. As of January 2017, 31 TT violations and 3 monitoring and reporting (M/R) violations were reported to SDWIS/Fed.  Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: Procedure for reviewing SWTR MORs has been developed and is being implemented. Significant deficiency procedure is drafted but will need to be updated with revisions adopted with RTCR which will align significant deficiencies under RTCR, GWR and SWTR.  Provided training in May 2016 for all Schedule 3 PWSs on how to complete a sampling plan and summary of LT2 requirements.  Accepted all Schedule 3 PWS sampling plans.  18 Schedule 3 PWSs started their second round of source water monitoring during FFY 16.

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
				<p>All Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 PWSs are monitoring during FFY 16.</p> <p>Ohio is using SDWIS to track second round monitoring.</p>
2 –RTCR	<p>TCR: primacy</p> <p>RTCR: interim primacy; application under review</p>	<p>Ohio EPA Bridgette Marchio <a href="mailto:Bridgette.Marchio@epa.ohio.gov">Bridgette.Marchio@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 728-3870</p> <p>U.S. EPA Region 5 Miguel Del Toral <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a>; (312) 886-5253</p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u> U.S. EPA is aware that Ohio EPA has experienced setbacks related to tracking RTCR requirements through SDWIS/State, because EPA's SDWIS Prime rollout has been delayed. The data entry instructions were distributed to states on 1/10/17.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u> Ohio EPA sought interested party comment on RTCR in early 2015, adopted the rules on 3/21/16, which were effective 4/1/16. The RTCR primacy application was submitted to R5 on 1/15/16, the attorney general (AG) certification was submitted on 10/28/16, and the SOP was submitted on 12/29/16.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u></p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u> None.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u> R5 will begin tracking RTCR violations in the future.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: In FY 2016, Ohio EPA worked on implementing the new RTCR. A significant deficiency procedure was drafted but will need to be updated with revisions adopted with the RTCR, which will align significant deficiencies under the RTCR, GWR and SWTR. The RTCR SOP is still being drafted, but implementation began April 1, 2016. Workgroup worked on preparing RTCR, both rules and implementation issues. The initial round of interested party review for the RTCR was conducted from 2/10/15-4/13/15. Anticipate adopting rules by early 2016 to be effective 4/1/16. Also, new penalty program for failure to monitor for total coliform and nitrate began implementation 1/1/14 and is resulting in improved compliance rates. Drafting the RTCR standard operating procedures in FF 2016 and will provide to FF 2017.</p>

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
			R5 plans to review the RTCR SOP in addition to the primacy application.	
3 – GWR	interim primacy; application under review	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u> Todd Kelleher <a href="mailto:todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov">todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 644-2752</p> <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Mostafa Nouredin <a href="mailto:nouredin.mostafa@epa.gov">nouredin.mostafa@epa.gov</a>; (312) 353-4735</p> <p>Andrea Porter <a href="mailto:porter.andrea@epa.gov">porter.andrea@epa.gov</a>; (312) 886-4427</p> <p>Joe Janczy <a href="mailto:janczy.joseph@epa.gov">janczy.joseph@epa.gov</a>; (608) 267-2763</p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u> Complete. Ohio submitted the GWR primacy application on 1/18/13 and submitted the AG certification on 7/29/14.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u> R5 is reviewing the GWR application. R5 submitted questions on 8/16/16, and the state responded on 10/31/16.</p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u> None.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u> Ohio EPA is using SDWIS/State 3.33 and FedRep 3.51, the latest versions of SDWIS/State and FedRep, to report to SDWIS/Fed ODS.</p> <p>Ohio is reporting GWR violations. As of January 2017, 5 TT violations, 422 M/R violations, and 1 other violation were reported to SDWIS/Fed.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: GWR SOP is final. Significant deficiency procedure is drafted but will need to be updated with revisions adopted with RTCR which will align significant deficiencies under RTCR, GWR and SWTR.</p>
4 – NO <sub>2</sub> /NO <sub>3</sub>	primacy	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u> Todd Kelleher <a href="mailto:todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov">todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov</a>; (614) 644-2752</p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u> Complete.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u></p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u> None.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u> None.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: New penalty program for failure to monitor for total coliform and nitrate developed and began implementation 1/1/14.</p>
5 – LCR	LCR, LCRMR, and LCRSTR: primacy	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u> Janet Barth <a href="mailto:janet.barth@epa.ohio.gov">janet.barth@epa.ohio.gov</a>; (740) 380-5250</p> <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u></p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u></p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u> None.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u></p>



RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
		<p>Miguel Del Toral  <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a>;  (312) 886-5253</p>	<p>Complete. States to provide comments on the proposed LCR long-term revisions (LCRLTR), as appropriate.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u>  The LCR LTR proposed rule date is TBD. R5 will provide training on the proposal, including a summary of EPA's specific requests for comment and guidance on submitting comments to EPA.</p> <p>R5 will request information about state and PWS lead action level exceedance follow-up activities semi-annually.</p>	<p>Ohio is reporting LCRSTR violations. As of January 2017, 577 M/R violations were reported to SDWIS/Fed.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: Lead and copper SOP is final. In FY 2016, Ohio began drafting lead and copper regulations to meet the requirements of H.B. 512. Began implementing state specific requirements for lead and copper reporting required by H.B. 512 in September 2016.</p>
6 – D/DBPRs	<p>Stage 1: primacy</p> <p>Stage 2: interim primacy; application under review</p>	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u>  Todd Kelleher  todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov; (614) 644-2752</p> <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u>  Mostafa Nouredin  <a href="mailto:nouredin.mostafa@epa.gov">nouredin.mostafa@epa.gov</a>; (312) 353-4735</p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u>  In addition to the other D/DBPR requirements, electronically report all MCL, M/R TT and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/Fed for all public water systems, including operator certification treatment technique violations per 141.130(c).</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u></p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u>  Yes, acknowledged (regarding reporting type 12 violations for failure to have a certified operator as required by Stage 1). Ohio does issue violations for failure to have an operator, but they are not DBP TT violations. Ohio EPA needs to ensure that disinfectant residual running annual average (RAA) values are calculated and reported. Ohio EPA has a report to determine RAA to ensure the maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) is not exceeded, but Ohio EPA is not recording the results of this report, because daily chlorine residual are reported on monthly operating reports (MORs). Ohio EPA is more concerned about results below the minimum requirements than above the MRDL, which is based on a RAA. Ohio rarely sees results above the MRDL in single samples, much less as a yearly</p>

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
			<p>Complete. Ohio submitted the Stage 2 primacy application on 1/18/13 and the AG certification on 7/29/14.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u> R5 is reviewing the Stage 2 application.</p>	<p>average. If Ohio sees results above the MRDL on results reported with RTRC samples or on MORs, Ohio will run the report to ensure that the MRDL has not been exceeded on a RAA basis. Further, the state wouldn't wait for the RAA calculation to exceed the limit to take action.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u> The AG certification for the Stage 2 primacy application was received on 7/29/14.</p> <p>Ohio is reporting Stage 2 violations. As of January 2017, the following violations were reported to SDWIS/Fed: 233 MCL and 460 M/R violations.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: MCL violations under Stage 2 monitoring have begun to be reported and are being addressed, including through enforcement actions where necessary. Chem/rad SOP revised to incorporate Stage 2 revisions.</p>
7 – IOCs	<p>primacy, except for the new arsenic rule</p> <p>arsenic rule: interim primacy; application under review</p>	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u> Todd Kelleher <a href="mailto:todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov">todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 644-2752</p> <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Miguel Del Toral <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a>; (312) 886-5253</p> <p>As: Kim Harris <a href="mailto:harris.kimberly@epa.gov">harris.kimberly@epa.gov</a>; (312) 886-4239</p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u> Complete. Ohio EPA submitted a second addendum to the 2007 primacy application for the arsenic rule (related to corrections made by 8/1/10) on 10/26/12 per Region 5's request, and R5 received the AG certification on 8/6/14.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u></p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u> None.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u> As of January 2017, 5 systems (out of 4,561) had arsenic MCLs that were not RTC'd, including 2 CWSs (out of 1,209) and 3 NTNCWSs (out of 669).</p>

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
			R5 is reviewing the arsenic application. R5 submitted questions on the arsenic rule on 9/1/16, and the state responded on 10/31/16.	
8 – Radio-nuclides	primacy	<u>Ohio EPA</u> Todd Kelleher todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov; (614) 644-2752  <u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Miguel Del Toral <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a> ; (312) 886-5253	<u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.  <u>State Commitment</u> Complete.  <u>Region 5 Assistance</u>	<u>Discrepancies</u> None.  <u>Milestones</u>
9 – SOCs	primacy	<u>Ohio EPA</u> Todd Kelleher todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov; (614) 644-2752  <u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Miguel Del Toral <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a> ; (312) 886-5253	<u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.  <u>State Commitment</u> Complete.  <u>Region 5 Assistance</u>	<u>Discrepancies</u> None.  <u>Milestones</u> None.
10 – VOCs	primacy	<u>Ohio EPA</u> Todd Kelleher todd.kelleher@epa.ohio.gov; (614) 644-2752  <u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Miguel Del Toral <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a> ; (312) 886-5253	<u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.  <u>State Commitment</u> Complete.  <u>Region 5 Assistance</u>	<u>Discrepancies</u> None.  <u>Milestones</u> None.
11 – Sodium	N/A	<u>Ohio EPA</u>	<u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.	<u>Discrepancies</u> None. Ohio EPA is not implementing this rule. There is not a federal MCL or requirement to

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
		Justin Burke <a href="mailto:Justin.Burke@epa.ohio.gov">Justin.Burke@epa.ohio.gov</a> ; (614) 644-2760  U.S. EPA Region 5 Miguel Del Toral <a href="mailto:deltoral.miguel@epa.gov">deltoral.miguel@epa.gov</a> ; (312) 886-5253	<u>State Commitment</u> Complete.  <u>Region 5 Assistance</u>	perform sodium monitoring. Ohio would have to adopt rules more stringent than the federal rules to require sampling. Ohio doesn't intend to adopt rules for sodium. Sodium is required for new well approval. Ohio references the federal guidance level of 20 mg/L in letters regarding new well results.  <u>Milestones</u> None.
12 – PN	primacy	Ohio EPA Justin Burke <a href="mailto:Justin.Burke@epa.ohio.gov">Justin.Burke@epa.ohio.gov</a> ; (614) 644-2760  U.S. EPA Region 5 Kristina Bell <a href="mailto:bell.kristina@epa.gov">bell.kristina@epa.gov</a> ; (312) 886-7489	<u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.  <u>State Commitment</u> Partial.  <u>Region 5 Assistance</u>	<u>Discrepancies</u> Yes, acknowledged (regarding not reporting PN tier 2 and tier 3 violations). The state has primacy for implementing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and is expected to fully implement all aspects of its safe drinking water statutes and rules on which primacy is based. If the state is unable to implement any portion of such a statute or rule, or otherwise comply with the federal implementation regulations, the state must submit a plan describing the steps the state will take to achieve full implementation and a schedule for doing so. This plan and schedule must be submitted within 90 days of the award of the FY17 grant. See Ohio EPA's plan and schedule for fully implementing the Public Notice (PN) Rule dated November 4, 2016.  <u>Milestones</u> Ohio EPA is working on fully implementing the PN rule. Ohio EPA already reports Tier 1 PN violations. Ohio EPA will begin issuing PN violations for all other violations except Tier 2 and Tier 3 RTRC and SWTR violations. PN violations are being issued for all compliance programs performed in central office. Information regarding violations that

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
				require Tier 2 PN is also available to the public on <a href="#">Ohio's advisory tracker website</a> . In program year 2018, Ohio EPA will work with the district offices to develop a similar program for RTCR and SWTR Tier 2 and 3 violations.
13 – CCR	primacy	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u> Justin Burke <a href="mailto:Justin.Burke@epa.ohio.gov">Justin.Burke@epa.ohio.gov</a>; (614) 644-2760</p> <p><u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Janet Kuefler <a href="mailto:kuefler.janet@epa.gov">kuefler.janet@epa.gov</a>; (312) 886-0123</p>	<p><u>Federal Expectations</u> See the federal expectations file.</p> <p><u>State Commitment</u> Partial.</p> <p><u>Region 5 Assistance</u> A memorandum signed on January 3, 2013, clarifies electronic delivery options for consumer confidence reports (CCRs) (<a href="#">click this link</a>).</p>	<p><u>Discrepancies</u> Yes, acknowledged (related to reviewing CCR content and reporting violations). The state has primacy for implementing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and is expected to fully implement all aspects of its safe drinking water statutes and rules on which primacy is based. If the state is unable to implement any portion of such a statute or rule, or otherwise comply with the federal implementation regulations, the state must submit a plan describing the steps the state will take to achieve full implementation and a schedule for doing so. This plan and schedule must be submitted within 90 days of the award of the FY17 grant. See Ohio EPA's plan and schedule for fully implementing the Consumer Confidence Rule (CCR) dated November 4, 2016.</p> <p><u>Milestones</u> Ohio EPA currently generates state violations for content violations for specific CCRs based on priority targeting criteria. Ohio EPA does not currently report content violations to R5, but can share the state violations with Region 5. Ohio EPA will report CCR content violations to R5 for the 2017 CCRs, provided R5 provides guidance on what content deficiencies trigger a federal violation. R5 provided guidance on 11/22/16.</p>
14 – UCMR4	Non-primacy	<p><u>Ohio EPA</u> Emilie Eskridge</p>	Ohio EPA does not need to participate in UCMR4 activity as part of its primacy	Ohio EPA signed the UCMR4 PA on 11/7/16. Due to resource constraints, Ohio elected to provide limited assistance and as such, agreed to support

RULE	LEGAL STATUS	TECHNICAL CONTACTS	EXPECTATIONS	EVALUATION
		<a href="mailto:Emilie.Eskridge@ohio.epa.gov">Emilie.Eskridge@ohio.epa.gov</a> (614) 644-2765  <u>U.S. EPA Region 5</u> Kim Harris <a href="mailto:Harris.Kimberly@epa.gov">Harris.Kimberly@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-4239	responsibilities. Ohio EPA has the option of participating in UCMR implementation and is encouraged to do so. The specific partnership agreement (PA) responsibilities that a state can adopt are reflected in the PA.	three out of nine implementation activities. The state completed the first task (reviewing the draft state monitoring plans) well ahead of the due date.



### 3. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SANITARY SURVEY END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Sanitary Survey End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: PWSS grant	
<b>State Contact</b>	Andy Barienbrock <a href="mailto:andrew.barienbrock@epa.ohio.gov">andrew.barienbrock@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 728-1216
<b>EPA Region 5 Contact</b>	Mostafa Nouredin, <a href="mailto:nouredin.mostafa@epa.gov">nouredin.mostafa@epa.gov</a> , (312) 353-4735
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>Ohio EPA will maintain a baseline core of individuals with the technical expertise needed to perform sanitary surveys.</p> <p>Ohio EPA will ensure sanitary surveys are conducted periodically that, at a minimum, meet frequency requirements specified by rule.</p> <p>Ohio EPA will ensure that sanitary surveys include an evaluation of the:            (1) source; (2) treatment; (3) distribution system; (4) finished water storage; (5) pumps, pump facilities, and controls; (6) monitoring, reporting, and data verification; (7) system management and operation; and (8) operator compliance with state requirements.</p> <p>Ensure the appropriateness of the monitoring schedules for ground water systems serving <math>\leq 1,000</math> during each sanitary survey.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<p>Track state commitments under measure SDWA-01a and update Ohio EPA quarterly, engaging in discussion with states on progress as needed.</p> <p>R5 is available to facilitate sanitary survey training for states, as requested.</p> <p>EPA encourages state surveyors and inspectors to recommend the following activities to PWS managers during sanitary surveys, because these activities can help in building the capacity and long-term independence of PWSs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Asset management programs;</li> <li>▪ Energy efficiency programs;</li> <li>▪ Water loss monitoring/mitigation programs;</li> <li>▪ Succession planning;</li> <li>▪ Source water protection and climate change adaptations; and</li> <li>▪ Other involvement or roles in the local community.</li> </ul> <p>As requested, EPA can help promote training about these topics and provide outreach information, as well as updates and guidance materials, about these types of activities.</p>
<b>Discrepancies</b>	None.
<b>Milestones</b>	None.

### 3. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SANITARY SURVEY END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<p><b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b></p>	<p>Tracking responses to sanitary surveys—some district offices use a separate survey schedule tracker and other district offices have individual inspectors tracking. Ohio EPA is in the process of deploying (SWIFT) to assist in uploading data to SDWIS. Once SWIFT is implemented, notices of violations and responses to sanitary surveys will be tracked in SDWIS.</p> <p><b>National water program measure SDW-01a:</b>  <b>SURFACE AND GROUND WATER SYSTEMS:</b> As of July 2016, 98.4% (1,189 out of 1,208) of the sanitary surveys at CWSs were completed between CY2013 and CY2015. States have until March 2017 to report CY2016 sanitary survey data for this national measure.</p> <p><b>Sanitary survey completeness high priority query:</b>  <b><u>SURFACE WATER SYSTEMS:</u></b> As of December 2016, 90.75% of the surface water CWSs (275 out of 303) completed sanitary surveys between CY2014 and CY2016. In addition, 95% of the surface water non-transient, non-community water systems (NTNCWSs) (18) and 100% of the transient, non-community water systems (TNCWSs) (9) have completed sanitary surveys between CY2012 and CY2016.  <b><u>GROUND WATER SYSTEMS:</u></b> As of December 2016, 100% of the ground water CWSs (936 out of 934) completed sanitary surveys between CY2014 and CY2016. In addition, 100% of the ground water NTNCWSs (744 out of 649) and 100% of the ground water TNCWSs (2955 out of 2675) have completed sanitary surveys between CY2012 and CY2016.</p> <p>Ohio EPA is commended for continuing to make significant investments in sanitary surveys, a core aspect of the drinking water program.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: Surveys conducted during FFY 2016 met the eight survey components. During FFY 2016, Ohio conducted a total of 1,101 sanitary surveys; 397 at CWSs, 171 at NTNCWSs, and 533 at TNCWSs, including 88 at surface water systems.</p> <p>Ohio EPA's sanitary survey workgroup has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ revisited the survey requirements identified through the survey question set and revised as needed;</li> <li>▪ provided guidance on how to identify these violations;</li> <li>▪ made recommendations on how to ensure consistency;</li> <li>▪ developed a method to prioritize unaddressed requirements for escalated enforcement; and</li> <li>▪ incorporate capability assessments into the sanitary survey process when determining the cause of violations.</li> <li>▪ The group is working to ensure requirements are identified and tracked consistently as described above with using the SWIFT program to assist in creating tracking schedules.</li> </ul>
--	---

### 3. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SANITARY SURVEY END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	<p>The workgroup reviewed and revised the survey question set. The revised survey question set has been incorporated into SWIFT.</p> <p>The workgroup developed a prioritization scale for unaddressed survey requirements and significant deficiencies. The scale is based on a High, Medium and Low severity and has associated action items based on the severity of the unaddressed significant deficiency or survey requirement.</p> <p>The capability screening tool has been incorporated into the prioritization scale for unaddressed survey requirements/significant deficiencies. The sanitary survey manual has been updated to reflect current triggers for the capability screening tool (SRF funds, etc.) and the sanitary survey manual will be updated as needed in the future to include additional triggers. Once the SWIFT pilot is completed, the manual will be updated as needed to incorporate changes identified during the pilot.</p> <p>Ohio EPA continued to implement field and desktop audits of sanitary surveys for surveys completed after July 1, 2015. The audits are being conducted to ensure consistency statewide. The review includes clarity of the letter, format, records management and compliance with state and federal laws. Ohio EPA holds semi-annual Inspector Forums designed to bring all district office inspectors together for a day of discussion, sharing experiences and gaining knowledge on preselected topics of interest. The goal of the forums is to increase collective knowledge and statewide consistency for the sanitary survey process.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Ohio EPA's capability assurance evaluation form (10/08), which is used during sanitary surveys.</p> <p>Ohio EPA's sanitary survey form.</p> <p>Ohio EPA's sanitary survey manual. Significant deficiency guidance will not be completed until revisions for RTCR and SWIFT implementation are completed.</p> <p>See also Ohio's <a href="#">sanitary survey guidance for small systems</a>.</p>

4. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM LABORATORY CERTIFICATION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Laboratory Certification End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: PWSS grant	
<b>State Contact</b>	Steve Roberts Ohio EPA Division of Environmental Services (DES) Laboratory Certification Section Steve.Roberts@epa.ohio.gov (614) 644-4225
<b>EPA Region 5 Contact</b>	Frank Lagunas, Laboratory Certification Program Manager <a href="mailto:lagunas.frank@epa.gov">lagunas.frank@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-4466
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>In order to maintain primacy, the states must comply with 40 CFR 142.10, which includes the following provisions: 142.10(b)(3)(i) and 142.10(b)(4).</p> <p>All laboratories that produce results for compliance with SDWA are certified by the state to which those results are reported. These certifications shall be done at a frequency of at least once every three years and will meet all requirements of 40 C.F.R. parts 141 and 142.</p> <p>EPA recommends that states have a process for ensuring capacity to analyze at the principal state lab or commercial labs all National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR) parameters that are required to be sampled in the state.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<p>R5 expects to conduct lab audits and program reviews in Ohio in FY 2017.</p> <p>The last audit of the Ohio EPA principal state lab (PSL) occurred during December 2013. Findings and certification decisions are mentioned in the references section below. The PSL has passed the required proficiency testing (PT) for all the parameters that were last certified by U.S. EPA.</p> <p>The PSL is not certified for the following NPDWR contaminants: radionuclides, dioxin, carbofuran, diquat, endothall, oxamyl, and glyphosate and also a number of IOCs and SOCs (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, selenium, thallium, alachlor, atrazine, PAHs, di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate, di(w-ethylhexyl)phthalate, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorobenzene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, lindane, methoxchlor, PCBs, simazine, and toxaphene). MOUs with commercial labs in the state (i.e., Alloway, Summit and Brookside) have been established for analysis of the contaminants for which the PSL is not certified. In addition, the state has designated the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., and Summit Environmental Technologies Inc. as acceptable laboratories for radiochemistry analysis. Ohio also uses the State of New York as a third-party assessor for asbestos.</p> <p>Ohio maintains a list of accepted cryptosporidium laboratories on its Certified Laboratories webpage. The record is updated quarterly.</p> <p>Ohio is currently certifying out-of-state labs that have National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) certification for <i>Cryptosporidium</i>.</p>

#### 4. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM LABORATORY CERTIFICATION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>Discrepancies</b>	None.
<b>Milestones</b>	None.
<b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b>	<p>The Ohio EPA certification program is managed by their state lab. According to the 2016 annual Region 5 laboratory certification program assessment, Ohio doesn't anticipate any laboratory capacity issues for any of the regulated drinking water contaminants or any resource issues.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: In FFY 2016 laboratory certification staff performed 360 on-site visits. During 2015, Ohio EPA certified 329 chemistry labs, 161 microbiology labs, 3 radiochemistry labs, and 7 cryptosporidium labs. Ohio EPA has been able to stay on schedule with triennial onsite audits of all certified laboratories. During 2015, they conducted 267 chemistry labs, 116 microbiology labs, and 1 radiochemistry lab within the state. No labs were downgraded from full certification.</p> <p>The laboratory continues to analyze samples for public water systems for cyanotoxins. Ohio EPA worked with U.S. EPA/ORD, PWSs, and other experts to develop an SOP for sample handling and analysis of Total (Extracellular and Intracellular) Microcystins - ADDA by ELISA Analytical Methodology, which was finalized in January 2015. In June 2016, the lab began screening PWSs for cyanobacteria via qPCR. In June 2017, Ohio EPA will begin certifying labs for microcystin analysis and cyanobacteria screening.</p> <p>Ohio EPA has incorporated a newly adopted Laboratory Certification Program (LCP) database (DESLITS) to track proficiency testing (PT) sample unacceptable results more efficiently.</p>
<b>References</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ R5 audit findings report (April 1, 2014)</li> <li>▪ R5 certification letter (January 22, 2015)</li> <li>▪ Laboratory certification program annual questionnaires (2016)</li> <li>▪ Memo from the R5 Water Division to EPA's Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water re. SOC monitoring trigger levels (November 2010)</li> <li>▪ Ohio EPA's certified laboratories website:  <a href="http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/labcert.aspx">http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/labcert.aspx</a> </li> </ul>

5. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE END-OF-YEAR

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Enforcement and Compliance Assistance End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: PWSS grant, DWSRF PWSS set-aside	
<b>State Contact</b>	<b>Name:</b> Justin Burke <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:justin.burke@epa.ohio.gov">justin.burke@epa.ohio.gov</a> <b>Telephone Number:</b> (614) 644-2760
<b>EPA Region 5 Contact</b>	<b>Name:</b> Dorothy Wormbly <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:wormbly.dorothy@epa.gov">wormbly.dorothy@epa.gov</a> <b>Telephone Number:</b> (312) 886-9736
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>Evaluate compliance with all rules, and respond to violations by providing compliance assistance or enforcement as appropriate. Keep adequate records of pertinent state decisions. EPA R5 continues to look to states to refer noncompliant PWS.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<p>Each quarter, send Ohio EPA the latest Enforcement Targeting Tool (ETT) data along with a request for referrals and updates on priority systems. EPA R5 integrates these updates into reports before the next request is sent out. EPA R5 will request information about state and PWS lead action level exceedance follow-up activities semi-annually.</p> <p>Assist with referrals, enhanced data exchange, analysis, data clean-up, or other joint efforts as requested by Ohio EPA.</p> <p>Track state commitments under measure SDWA02 and update Ohio EPA quarterly, engaging in discussion with states on progress as needed.</p>
<b>Discrepancies</b>	<p>Yes, acknowledged (i.e., PN and CCR). The state has primacy for implementing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and is expected to fully implement all aspects of its safe drinking water statutes and rules on which primacy is based. If the state is unable to implement any portion of such a statute or rule, or otherwise comply with the federal implementation regulations, the state must submit a plan describing the steps the state will take to achieve full implementation and a schedule for doing so. This plan and schedule must be submitted within 90 days of the award of the FY17 grant. See Ohio EPA's plan and schedule for fully implementing PN and CCR dated November 4, 2016.</p>
<b>Milestones</b>	<p>Each quarter, Ohio EPA updates SDWIS/FED with state enforcement data.</p> <p>Annually, by July 1, prepare and submit an ACR.</p> <p>Ohio enforcement strategy is current and relevant and if not, plans to update it.</p> <p>Ohio EPA's 2016 ETT commitment was to address or resolve 32 systems. Ohio EPA's FFY 2016 end-of-year results show that Ohio EPA had addressed 74 systems (25 from the original 32 on the July 2015 fixed base list plus an</p>



5. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM ENFORCEMENT AND COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE END-OF-YEAR

	<p>additional 49 that had become priority systems after July 2015). Ohio EPA is commended for this accomplishment in well exceeding its 2016 commitment.</p> <p>Ohio EPA uses the ETT list to address systems with a score equal to or greater than 11 and is moving to address systems before reaching a score of 11. Ohio EPA utilizes an annual compliance review developed in FFY 2015 to identify and prioritize public water systems having a pattern of non-compliance not identified by the ETT score and is adjusting current programs to identify, prioritize, and respond more quickly to non-compliant systems and PWSs with lead action level exceedances prior to reaching a score of 11 on the ETT.</p>
<b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b>	<p>Ohio EPA uses the ability to condition a license to operate in addition to traditional enforcement actions, such as bilateral compliance agreements and findings and orders. In FFY 2016, Ohio EPA implemented the expedited settlement agreement program to send 187 warning letters, issue 42 Streamlined Orders, and 14 Administrative Orders. For the second consecutive year, according to Ohio EPA's data, Ohio EPA has met shared goal 7 (less than 10 percent of TNCWSs with significant/major monitoring violations) in FFY 2016. R5 recognizes this accomplishment.</p> <p>EPA R5 maintains a direct enforcement role in our states and continues to pursue with Ohio EPA how to most effectively coordinate those efforts. In particular, EPA R5 continues to look to states to refer noncompliant PWS.</p> <p>Ohio EPA posts lists of potential violators, and they now have noncompliance documents since January 1, 2007, available online via their <a href="#">public records</a> website through an eDocument Search. Eventually, electronic copies of most of the agency's public records will be available.</p>
<b>References</b>	<p>Ohio EPA's Annual Compliance Report (2016)</p> <p>Joint file review and enforcement verification report for Ohio EPA DDAGW (June 2015)</p>

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Data Management and Reporting End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: PWSS grant		
<b>State Contact</b>	<b>Name:</b> Tab Brewster <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:Thomas.brewster@epa.ohio.gov">Thomas.brewster@epa.ohio.gov</a> <b>Telephone Number:</b> (614) 644-2764	
<b>EPA Region 5 Contact</b>	<b>Name:</b> Kris Werbach (SDWIS/Fed reporting) <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:werbach.kristine@epa.gov">werbach.kristine@epa.gov</a> <b>Telephone Number:</b> (312) 886-6527	<b>Name:</b> Andrea Porter (high priority queries) <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:porter.andrea@epa.gov">porter.andrea@epa.gov</a> <b>Telephone Number:</b> (312) 886-4427
	<b>Name:</b> Wendy Drake (data verifications, program/file reviews) <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:drake.wendy@epa.gov">drake.wendy@epa.gov</a> <b>Telephone Number:</b> (312) 886-6705	<b>Name:</b> <b>Email:</b> <b>Telephone Number:</b>
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>Ohio will maintain a database that tracks public water systems inventory, actions, and violations for all federal rules. Ohio will update to the most recent version of FedRep as new releases are made, conduct timely reporting on a quarterly basis to Region 5 (FFYQ1 – February 15, FFYQ2 – May 15, FFYQ3 – August 15, and FFYQ4 – November 15), and correct any reporting errors as soon as possible. States must report to EPA actions and sample data quarterly and inventory data at least annually in accordance with 40 CFR 142.15. These data must be reported in XML format and utilize the Central Data Exchange (CDX) as the media for data transfer to U.S. EPA.</p> <p>States should continue planning SDWIS Prime transition schedules and activities in FY17, if applicable. States will keep Region 5 up-to-date on SDWIS/Prime transition plans, if applicable.</p> <p>States include the anticipated target date for using SDWIS Prime here: Ohio EPA has not set a date to move to Prime.</p> <p>States should continue to improve inventory reporting to SDWIS/FED, focusing primarily on inventory data quality errors and improving locational data for CWS and NTNCWS intakes, wells, and other source facility types, as well as treatment plants, for regional emergency response needs. States are encouraged to report locational data for TNCWS, too, but this is not a requirement.</p> <p>See the expectations file for additional information.</p>	
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- R5 expects that compliance determination and violation reporting tool (CDVRT) training will be conducted when the CDVRT modules are completed (TBD).</li> <li>- Region 5 will assist states with resolving data quality issues, as appropriate and resources allow.</li> <li>- R5 will notify states of any inventory requirement changes when they are documented by EPA headquarters.</li> </ul>	
<b>Discrepancies</b>	<p>Yes, there are acknowledged discrepancies (e.g., PN and CCR). The state has primacy for implementing the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations and is expected to fully implement all aspects of its safe drinking water statutes and rules on which primacy is based. If the state is unable to implement any portion of such a statute or rule, or otherwise comply with the federal implementation regulations, the state</p>	

## 6. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM DATA MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	<p>must submit a plan describing the steps the state will take to achieve full implementation and a schedule for doing so. This plan and schedule must be submitted within 90 days of the award of the FY17 grant. See Ohio EPA's plan and schedule for fully implementing PN and CCR dated November 4, 2016.</p>
<b>Milestones</b>	<p>R5 requests that states copy the region when responding to the annual headquarters survey asking about which states are using various SDWIS/State components.</p> <p>Ohio EPA is using SDWIS/State 3.33 and FedRep 3.51 to report to SDWIS/Fed ODS.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: SOPs are drafted or being drafted for some SDWIS components, such as Chem/Rad, TCR, GWR and some of Lead and Copper related to SOX'ing and RTC'ing violations and significant deficiencies. The TCR SOP is complete; an RTCR SOP is being developed. The Chem/Rad SOP is under revision to incorporate Stage 2. The GWR SOP, and Rescind/RTC SOP are complete. DDAGW worked on the SOP for significant deficiencies through FFY 2013, but will need to update it with revisions adopted with RTCR, which will align significant deficiencies under RTCR, GWR and SWTR. The Lead and Copper SOP will be revised in FFY 2017 after rule revisions are adopted.</p> <p>Ohio EPA applied for and received the National Environmental Information Exchange Network (NEIEN) 2013 grant to make Drinking Water Watch (DWW) available to external customers. Ohio will be making DWW public once SDWIS Prime is completed and web services are available for DWW to consume the data. Also included in the NEIEN grant was the installation of Windsor Solutions' Site Profiler web application. Site Profiler will also publish SDWIS data out to the web along with other environmental program data in a GIS interface. Included in this will be links to Ohio's electronic document management system, allowing the public to retrieve and view non-compliance and other regulatory documents. SDWIS data has been migrated to the Windsor Solutions' Site Profiler web application. It is expected to be available to the public by April 2016 once some connectivity issues are fixed. Ohio EPA's Site Profiler was made available to the public in September of 2016.</p> <p>In preparation for moving to SDWIS Prime, Ohio has begun inventorying all of the applications that consume SDWIS data and evaluating the level of effort needed to re-connect to SDWIS Prime once available. In addition, Ohio EPA has purchased from GEC the Safe Water Information Field Tool (SWIFT) to replace the Electric Sanitary Survey (ESS) currently used by field staff. SWIFT will be hosted in the GEC cloud environment. Staff will access SWIFT using tablets with a data plan. This will allow staff to have real time access to SDWIS data during the survey. For surveys where access to a cellular signal is limited or not available, there will be an off-line application available where the survey can be downloaded prior to going out in the field. Work completed so far includes: migration of the question set, purchasing of iPads for pilot testing, hosting environment setup, and connectivity between SDWIS and SWIFT. Ohio EPA is still working on getting SWIFT into production. The planned piloting date is now July 2017.</p>
<b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b>	<p>Ohio continues to meet the quarterly deadlines for reporting data to the national database, SDWIS/Fed-ODS, and is making corrections to identified data quality errors in a timely manner.</p>

6. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM DATA MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	Ohio EPA posts lists of potential violators, and they now have noncompliance documents since January 1, 2007, available online via their <a href="#">public records</a> website through an eDocument Search. Eventually, electronic copies of most of the agency's public records will be available.
<b>References</b>	Joint file review and enforcement verification report for Ohio EPA DDAGW (June 2015) Ohio's FY16 measures and indicators summary

## 7. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OPERATOR CERTIFICATION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Operator Certification End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: PWSS grant		
<b>State Contact</b>	Andy Barienbrock <a href="mailto:andrew.barienbrock@epa.ohio.gov">andrew.barienbrock@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 728-1216	
<b>EPA Region 5 Contacts</b>	Jennifer Crooks <a href="mailto:crooks.jennifer@epa.gov">crooks.jennifer@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-0244	Valerie Bosscher <a href="mailto:bosscher.valerie@epa.gov">bosscher.valerie@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-6731
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>States establish and maintain minimum professional standards for the operation and maintenance of all public water systems to ensure that properly trained and certified professionals are overseeing the treatment and distribution of safe drinking water and to promote compliance.</p> <p>Provide documentation to U.S. EPA showing the ongoing implementation of the program to avoid 20% withholding of the DWSRF grant. Annual reports must include operator certification reporting measures. Ohio commits to respond to comments from the previous year's approval letter.</p> <p>For operators of CWSs and NTNCWSs: Provide training and certification opportunities for new operators and for operators upgrading and renewing certification, including training to ensure sustainable water utilities and supplies.</p> <p>Participate in quarterly Operator Certification/Capacity Development calls with Region 5 staff and other Region 5 States.</p> <p>Participate in development/planning and attending the first annual Region 5 Operator Certification/Capacity Development workshop to be held at Region 5 in Chicago in FY 2017, February 7-8.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>	
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<p>As requested, Region 5 will provide training and outreach materials on sustainable water utilities and supplies to operators and technical assistance providers, in coordination with the state.</p> <p>During FY 2017, Region 5 plans to re-evaluate the Region 5 States' Operator Certification Programs, to ensure the nine Baseline Standards are met, as outlined in EPA's Operator Certification Guidelines.</p>	
<b>Discrepancies</b>	None.	
<b>Milestones</b>	None.	
<b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b>	EPA approved Ohio's 2015 operator certification program annual report and is reviewing Ohio's 2016 annual report. Ohio's implementation of the operator certification program complies with the requirements of the federal operator certification guidelines. Ohio continues to recognize the importance of properly trained and certified operators in protecting public health.	

## 7. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OPERATOR CERTIFICATION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	<p>Activities taken by Ohio EPA to ensure operators are appropriately certified include overseeing the certification of 5,893 drinking water operators with active certificates. Ohio EPA has achieved excellent compliance rates—all community and non-transient non-community systems have certified operators, with the exception of some small systems. During SFY 2016, 99 percent of classified facilities had operators who were properly certified. The compliance rate for transient non-community water systems is 98 percent in SFY 2016, up from 93 percent in SFY 2015. Ohio's effective enforcement process has contributed to the compliance rate. Ohio EPA is acknowledged for maintaining a consistent number of certified operators and for taking actions to encourage entrance into the water industry. Ohio instituted a new procedure with the annual inventory update for each PWS to ensure the database is up-to-date. Ohio also began developing reports to ensure that monthly operating reports are submitted by one of the operators of record in the database. Ohio sends notices of violation to facilities when this information does not match. The number of enforcement actions taken by Ohio significantly increased between SFY 2015 and 2016.</p> <p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: Ohio EPA continued to provide free <a href="#">web-based training for Class A operators</a>. Ohio EPA continues to implement an e-application and payment system, which is now used for all operator exam applications and contact hour applications. Ohio EPA will be implementing new rules in FY 2017 that will require renewal applications and contact hour tracking for individual operators in the electronic system. DDAGW continued a new compliance program for systems without operators. If a PWS fails to address notices of violation, DDAGW proposes an expedited settlement agreement, which requires the system to hire an appropriately certified operator and pay a \$1,000 fine. During FY 2016, 899 operators took advantage of Ohio's third party examinations.</p> <p>In addition to paper examinations provided twice per year, Ohio EPA is commended for providing on-demand computer-based examinations at five third-party testing location throughout the state.</p> <p>Improvement suggestions for all states:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implement incentives and outreach to students, returning veterans and other groups, in order to ensure adequate number of certified operators and promote system compliance.</li> <li>▪ Improve systems (such as websites and online database systems) for applications, continuing education, and certificate renewals, to remove barriers for operators to obtain or maintain certification.</li> <li>▪ Evaluate options to increase the number of testing locations and/or exam date offerings, to remove barriers for new operators to obtain certification.</li> <li>▪ Continue to ensure Asset Management is a strong focus during FY 2017.</li> <li>▪ Ensure adequate RTCR questions on Operator Exams so Operators know how to conduct Level 1 assessments to satisfy RTCR requirements.</li> </ul>
--	--



7. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM OPERATOR CERTIFICATION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>References</b>	Ohio's operator certification annual report and approval letter (2015)  Ohio EPA certified operators website: <a href="http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/opcert.aspx">http://www.epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/opcert.aspx</a>
-------------------	--

8. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Capacity Development End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: PWSS grant, small systems technical assistance, PWSS, and local assistance and other state programs set-asides	
<b>State Contact</b>	Susan Schell <a href="mailto:susan.schell@epa.ohio.gov">susan.schell@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 752-9725
<b>EPA Region 5 Contact</b>	Sahba Rouhani <a href="mailto:rouhani.sahba@epa.gov">rouhani.sahba@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-0245
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>Ohio EPA ensures that new and existing CWSs/NTNCWSs can demonstrate technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate in compliance with federal and state regulations.</p> <p>Ohio EPA's Division of Environmental and Financial Assistance (DEFA) provides a report to R5 annually, by September 30<sup>th</sup> each year, showing the ongoing implementation of both the new systems program and the existing systems strategy to avoid 20% withholding of the DWSRF capitalization grant. The report should address the capacity development reporting measures. Ohio commits to respond to comments from previous year's approval letter.</p> <p>Every three years, submit a report to the governor and provide a copy to R5 on the efficacy of the strategy and the progress made toward improving the capacity of water systems in Ohio. The report to the governor is due October 1, 2017.</p> <p>Participate in quarterly Operator Certification/Capacity Development calls with R5 staff and other Region 5 States.</p> <p>Participate in development/planning and attending the first annual R5 Operator Certification/Capacity Development workshop to be held at R5 in Chicago in FY 2017; February 7-8.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<p>R5 will send a reminder to Ohio EPA about the capacity development annual report in August, annually.</p> <p>R5 will send a reminder to Ohio about the report to the governor in August 2017.</p> <p>As requested, the R5 sustainable water infrastructure (SWI) workgroup will provide training and outreach materials to water system operators and technical assistance providers, in coordination with Ohio, to promote SWI activities including those related to water and/or energy efficiency, asset management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. SWI is important to the success of other PWSS program activities, including source water protection, DWSRF, operator certification, and all-hazards resilience approaches. In the recent past, R5 has received requests from headquarters for recommendations regarding communities to consider for pilot projects involving technical</p>

8. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	assistance to build resiliency, such as through the <a href="#">Climate Resilience Evaluation and Awareness Tool (CREAT)</a> risk assessment application, which helps utilities in adapting to extreme weather events, the <a href="#">Water Finance Center</a> , as well as other community initiatives. R5 encourages states to let the region know of any communities who might be interested in future projects.
<b>Discrepancies</b>	None.
<b>Milestones</b>	<p>Annually provide documentation to R5 showing the ongoing implementation of both the new systems program and the existing systems strategy. Due date: September 30 annually</p> <p>The next report to the governor is due October 1, 2017.</p>
<b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b>	<p>Ohio EPA 2016 EOY: Activities in program year 2016 taken by Ohio EPA to strengthen system capacity included drafting rules and legislation to require all public water systems to maintain a written asset management program. In FFY 2016, the workgroup implemented the capability screening tool for all systems applying for an SRF loan and other systems that appeared to lack capability. The screening tool identifies areas for improvement that need to be addressed in capability assurance plans. The capability screening tool was also incorporated into the prioritization scale for unaddressed sanitary survey requirements/significant deficiencies.</p> <p>Ohio EPA has a contract with Great Lakes Rural Community Assistance Program (RCAP) to provide training to local officials on asset management and maximizing system efficiency and sustainability with reduced resources. RCAP offered free, online training and classroom training available to the public in program year 2016. Ohio EPA also participates in sustainable infrastructure efforts of the Ohio Water Resources Council. RCAP continued an intensive technical assistance project in 2016 for systems lacking technical, managerial, and financial capacity.</p> <p>The Drinking Water Assistance Fund (DWAF) program includes incentives in the SRF point structure for effective management, such as utility board training, conservation, preventative maintenance, regionalization/consolidation, backflow prevention programs, contingency plans, endorsed protection plans, asset management plans, projects consistent with sustainable growth plans, etc. In addition, the DWAF disadvantaged community subsidy requires that recipients take the board training prior to the loan award.</p> <p>Ohio is commended for continuously improving its capability assurance program; forming a capability assurance workgroup; offering free, online training, such as utility management and asset management, to improve systems' capabilities and sustainability; and developing a capability screening tool that identifies and prioritizes system deficiencies and incorporates sustainability activities.</p>
<b>References</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ R5 approval letter (2016)</li> <li>▪ Ohio's capability assurance strategy annual report (2016)</li> <li>▪ Ohio's capability assurance strategy triennial report to the governor (September 2014)</li> </ul>

8. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ohio EPA's small systems technical assistance set-aside report (2016) and U.S. EPA DWSRF set-aside review reports that document work conducted under the RCAP contract</li><li>▪ Ohio's capability assurance website: <a href="http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/financialassistance.aspx">http://epa.ohio.gov/ddagw/financialassistance.aspx</a> (see the capability assurance tab)</li><li>▪ Ohio's capability assurance program guidelines (October 1999): <a href="http://www.epa.ohio.gov/portals/28/Documents/dwaf/eng03.pdf">http://www.epa.ohio.gov/portals/28/Documents/dwaf/eng03.pdf</a></li><li>▪ Ohio EPA capability Assurance Plans for New Public Water Systems (November 2013) Fact Sheet: <a href="http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/dwaf/CAPfactsheetNewPWS.pdf">http://epa.ohio.gov/Portals/28/documents/dwaf/CAPfactsheetNewPWS.pdf</a></li></ul>
--	--

9. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SOURCE WATER PROTECTION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

<b>FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Source Water Protection End-of-Year Summary</b> October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016 Federal funding used: DWSRF PWSS and local assistance and other state programs set-asides, and CWA Section 106		
<b>State Contacts</b>	Jeff Patzke <a href="mailto:jeff.patzke@epa.ohio.gov">jeff.patzke@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 644-3029	Barb Lubberger <a href="mailto:barbara.lubberger@epa.ohio.gov">barbara.lubberger@epa.ohio.gov</a> (614) 644-2863
<b>EPA Region 5 Contacts</b>	Cary McElhinney <a href="mailto:mcelhinney.cary@epa.gov">mcelhinney.cary@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-4313	Cary McElhinney <a href="mailto:mcelhinney.cary@epa.gov">mcelhinney.cary@epa.gov</a> (312) 886-4313
<b>Expectations</b>	<p>Report the number of CWSs with source water protection (SWP) plans and the number of CWSs implementing SWP measures (electronically via SDWIS, if possible) as of June 30 by August 15. Consider ways to document and track SWP implementation efforts in state data system.</p> <p>SDW-SP4a: By FY2016, Ohio’s target is to minimize risk to public health through source water protection for at least 50 percent of CWSs (i.e., “minimized risk” achieved by substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a source water protection strategy).</p> <p>SDW-SP4b: By FY2016, Ohio’s target is to minimize risk to public health through source water protection for at least 66 percent of the population served by CWSs.</p> <p>Annually report on SWP activities conducted with Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) set-aside funding.</p> <p>Update source water assessments, as resources allow.</p> <p>Continue to develop and expand SWP program implementation mechanisms.</p> <p>The next annual meeting will be in Michigan in 2017.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>	
<b>Program successes and challenges</b>	<p><u>SUCCESSSES</u>: In 2015, Ohio EPA began using its SWP program survey results to report the level of local substantial implementation. It will be issued again in January 2018. Ohio uses CWA Section 106 funds to support an ambient ground water monitoring network, among other projects (for example, see article in Region 5’s November 2012 water quality monitoring newsletter, pages 4-5). See also the “self-assessment and evaluation” section below for more program successes.</p> <p><u>CHALLENGES</u>: Ohio’s SWP program is voluntary, with the exception that community water systems are required to complete or update a SWP plan within two years after Ohio EPA approves new well construction. Several issues that Ohio EPA is working to address include contamination to wells from salt storage facilities in wellhead protection (WHP) areas (Ohio worked on developing salt storage guidance in state program year (SPY) 2012; see <a href="#">draft</a> available from the Ohio Water Resources Council website), as well as potential contamination from</p>	

9. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SOURCE WATER PROTECTION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	toxic algae blooms (see <a href="#">Ohio's HAB website</a> for more information), geothermal wells, and hydraulic fracturing activities.
<b>Region 5 Assistance</b>	<p>Encourage data sharing with other programs to prioritize permitting and compliance activities in source water areas, for example.</p> <p>Review state 303(d) and 305(b) reports (or integrated reports) to recommend SWP opportunities; continue to work with the Clean Water Act program (e.g., using the CWA/SDWA integration checklist and/or the online <a href="#">CWA/SDWA toolkit</a>) to encourage the assessment of waters for drinking water use, as well as other collaborative initiatives.</p> <p>R5 continues to solicit proposals from states for SWP workshops.</p> <p>EPA continues to occasionally provide SWP brochures and webinars.</p> <p>See also the federal expectations file.</p>
<b>Self-Assessment and Evaluation</b>	<p>During FY17, the main outreach priority for Ohio's SWP program will be to encourage high-susceptibility municipal surface water PWSs, especially those considered vulnerable to HABs, to develop SWP plans.</p> <p>Ohio EPA reported SWP substantial implementation information met the FY16 commitments for the two SWP measures (SP4a and SP4b). Specifically, Ohio minimized risk to public health through SWP for 69% (846/1,217) of CWSs (2016 state target: 50%) and 87.8% (8,990,000/10,235,916) of the population served by CWSs (2016 state target: 66%), where "minimized risk" is achieved by substantial implementation, as determined by the state, of actions in a SWP strategy. Ohio is reporting these measures through SDWIS. <i>Note:</i> These end-of-year numbers were provided by Ohio. The "measures and indicators" summary includes the numbers that were submitted for national measures SP4A and SP4B, and the reason for the difference between the two sets of numbers is explained in that document.</p> <p>As of July 2016, there are a total of 846 substantially implementing CWSs, which includes CWSs that purchase water from systems that are substantially implementing protective strategies.</p> <p>In SPY 2016, Ohio completed 121 source water assessment reports and endorsed 6 of the 7 SWP plans developed by municipal PWSs that were received during SPY 2016. Ohio received and accepted checklist-style protection plans from 53 non-municipal systems in SPY 2016. In addition, Ohio is commended for reviewing and providing comments on district office workplans documenting SWP implementation; coordinating with the Farm Service Agency and the Ohio Rural Water Association in the development of local SWP plans; revising previous SWP area delineations; conducting SWP planning workshops for multiple municipalities; conducting analyses, site inspections, and investigations of salt storage facilities; and coordinating with ODNR and reviewing planned routes for new oil and gas pipelines and sharing findings with PWSs with SWP areas within or next to the proposed routes.</p>
<b>References</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ohio EPA's WHP set-aside reports and U.S. EPA DWSRF set-aside review reports document work conducted under the WHP set-aside</li> </ul>

9. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SOURCE WATER PROTECTION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Ohio's criteria for substantial implementation—Modified in 2015 to use triennial "SWAP surveys" as the primary basis for evaluating implementation status; copy attached below at end of this summary—the next survey will be issued in January 2018</li><li>▪ CWA Section 106 (ground water section) grant annual reports</li><li>▪ Ohio EPA SWP program fact sheet in the draft national SWP report (January 2012)</li><li>▪ Ohio's drinking water source protection newsletter updates (<a href="#">2011</a>, <a href="#">2012</a>,<a href="#">2013</a>, <a href="#">2014</a>, and <a href="#">2015</a>)</li><li>▪ <a href="#">Ohio's source water assessment and protection program website</a></li><li>▪ <a href="#">Ohio's ground water quality characterization program website</a></li></ul>
--	--

**Criteria for “Substantial Implementation” of Source Water Protection Strategies in Ohio  
(Revised 2015)**

**“Initial” Strategy in Place and Implemented**

Ohio’s community and non-community public water systems are covered by strategies that have been implemented at the state level to protect sources of drinking water. The state has ensured that all water systems have source water assessment reports including a source water evaluation, potential contaminant source inventory, susceptibility analysis and recommendations for protection planning and identification of protective strategies. Source waters are protected through implementation of various state regulations including sanitary isolation radius for wells and a number of statewide environmental management and clean-up regulations. These environmental regulations provide additional provisions to protect source waters within source water protection areas or near wells and water supply intakes. Ohio’s public water systems that use surface water sources are provided with additional protection under the State’s public water supply beneficial use water quality standards within the vicinity of their intakes.

Using these criteria, 100% of Ohio’s water systems are classified as having an “initial” source water protection strategy in place and implemented.

**Substantial Implementation**

Substantial implementation for public water systems is achieved if:

- The system uses ground water classified as **low susceptibility** to contamination  
or
- The system has achieved a **score of at least 5** on the latest SWAP survey, which provides 1 point for each type of protective strategy being implemented  
or
- The system uses Lake Erie as a source of water and has been classified as an ‘offshore system’\*  
and is  
--- issuing an adequate CCR annually and  
---has an adequate contingency plan that includes incorporation into an early warning network operated by the U.S. Coast Guard

\*An ‘offshore system’ is one whose intake is located a significant distance from shore and has no adverse land-based water quality impacts. (Note: Harmful algal blooms are considered a land-based water quality impact.)

**Determining Substantial Implementation (2015 Process)**

FOR U.S. EPA’S PURPOSES:

Not implementing	0-4 strategies claimed on survey
Implementing	5+ strategies claimed on survey

Starting in 2015, Ohio EPA began using an online “SWAP Survey” to evaluate the level of substantial implementation of local source water protection plans. The survey was first issued in 2007, and was improved and reissued as separate versions for municipal and non-municipal systems in 2011. Each time, 60-70% response was achieved. Databases and reports were developed to report on the findings, so that in 2015 Ohio’s SWAP Program felt confident enough to move to this more accurate and straightforward process for reporting.



## 9. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM SOURCE WATER PROTECTION END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

Previously, substantial implementation was based primarily on the number of systems that had endorsed local source water protection plans. However, many of these plans were created up to 25 years ago, and did not reflect current conditions; in some cases, the plans have not been implemented. Therefore, this metric was highly unsatisfactory for a program that, by its nature, depends on ongoing efforts. In addition, Ohio's process counted all low-susceptibility community systems as "implementing", though "naturally protected" would have been more accurate. Finally, there were other metrics for evaluating various types of surface water systems, and the total included systems that didn't have a protection plan, but were known to be implementing strategies. This combination took several pages to explain and was very unwieldy.

The 2015 process is based on a point system, as follows:

NOT implementing	=	0-4 points
Implementing, but adequacy uncertain	=	Groundwater: 5-8 points
	=	Surface water: 5-14 points
Significant Implementation	=	Groundwater 9-29 points
	=	Surface water 15-29 points
Exceptional Implementation	=	30+ points

All systems, municipal and non-municipal, that responded to the survey and reported over four strategies are included in the 'substantially implementing' list provided to U.S. EPA. Non-responding systems are scored as a 0, i.e., not implementing.

In January 2015, all community public water systems were sent a letter inviting them to enter an Ohio EPA website and open their survey with a unique password provided in the letter. Non-municipal systems have a 2-page survey that focuses more on well maintenance and strategies that can be implemented within one's property boundaries. The municipal systems' surveys were considerably longer, addressed both ground water and surface water strategies, and included more community-based strategies such as zoning and cooperation with local environmental agencies and groups.

Ohio EPA proposes to issue the survey every three years, so the next survey will be in 2018. During 2015 to 2018, ground water staff will visit the systems and verify that the public water systems are responding appropriately to the survey. The numbers and percentages reported in 2016 and 2017 will vary from 2015's only to the extent that additional surveys are received or previously received 2015 surveys are changed based on the visit. Also, any public water system that receives endorsement of a source water protection plan will be considered "implementing" for the remainder of the triennium. During the next survey period, its status will be judged according to its survey.

Two problems with this process are: not everyone responds to the survey, and the process depends on self-reporting (though the accuracy and honesty for most of the systems is checked by ground water staff over the course of three years). Ohio's Source Water Protection Program will work to develop stronger reporting incentives over the next program year.

10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

**FY2016 Ohio EPA PWSS Program Measures and Indicators End-of-Year Summary**

**October 1, 2015 through September 30, 2016**

Ohio EPA contact: Beth Messer, [beth.messer@epa.ohio.gov](mailto:beth.messer@epa.ohio.gov), (614) 644-2752

Region 5 contacts: Wendy Drake, [drake.wendy@epa.gov](mailto:drake.wendy@epa.gov), (312) 886-6705; and Andrea Porter, [porter.andrea@epa.gov](mailto:porter.andrea@epa.gov), (312) 886-4427

*Note:* An asterisk (\*) indicates that a target was not met.

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
Office of Water National Program Measures								
1	% of pop. served by CWS that receive DW that meet health-based standards	NPM/GPRA	PWSS overall	SDW-2.1.1 (Updated quarterly by HQ—NPM Measures Tables filtered for active, non-RTC'd MCL violations)	National Program Manager (NPM) measures	<b>FY11:</b> 82% <b>FY12:</b> 95% <b>FY13:</b> 94% <b>FY14:</b> 94% <b>FY15:</b> 92% <b>FY16:</b> 92% <b>FY17:</b> 92%	FY <sup>1</sup> (e.g., for FY15, the measure is calculated as of October 2015 for the period 7/1/14 to 6/30/15)	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 96.9% (NOTE: Ohio had two large systems (Cleveland and Dayton) with new violations); FY11 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter: 96.6% <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 97.8% <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 98.4% <b>FY14 EOY:</b> 93.1%* <b>FY15 EOY:</b> 82.2%* (NOTE: Ohio had violations in Toledo and Columbus—very large population cities.) <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 83.7%* (NOTE: Columbus had a nitrate MCL violation in June 2016 (10.5 mg/L), which serves 1,159,817 people.) <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
2	% of CWS that meet health-based standards	NPM/GPRA	PWSS overall	SDW-SP1.N11 (Updated quarterly by HQ—NPM Measures Tables)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 91% <b>FY12:</b> 94% <b>FY13:</b> 93% <b>FY14:</b> 93% <b>FY15:</b> 90% <b>FY16:</b> 90% <b>FY17:</b> 90%	same as item #1 above	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 94.5%; FY11 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter: 94.6% <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 96.1% <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 96.4% <b>FY14 EOY:</b> 94.2% <b>FY15 EOY:</b> 94.7% <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 95.3% <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
3	% of “person months” in which CWS are meeting health-based standards	NPM/GPRA	PWSS overall	SDW-SP2 (Updated quarterly by HQ—NPM Measures Tables)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 91% <b>FY12:</b> 96% <b>FY13:</b> 96% <b>FY14:</b> 96% <b>FY15:</b> 95%	same as item #1 above	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 98.8%; FY 11 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter: 99.2% <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 99.1% <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 99.4% <b>FY14 EOY:</b> 97.5%

<sup>1</sup> However, due to the lag between when data are submitted and when the FY ends, the actual date range of the data used for these measures is one quarter off from the FY.

## 10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
						<b>FY16:</b> 95% <b>FY17:</b> 95%		<b>FY15 EOY:</b> 97.4% <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 97.2% <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
4	% of CWS with minimized risk b/c of SWP	NPM/ GPRA	PWSS GW SWP	SDW-SP4a (Updated annually in October by States)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 41% <b>FY12:</b> 43% <b>FY13:</b> 43% <b>FY14:</b> 43% <b>FY15:</b> 45% <b>FY16:</b> 50% <b>FY17:</b> 68%	same as item #1 above	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 43.3% <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 45% <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 45% <b>FY14 EOY:</b> 50% <b>FY15 EOY:</b> 68.1% <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 58.9% <i>Note:</i> This number is different than what's reported in the SWP program end-of-year summary (69%), because SDWIS/State hadn't yet been updated when this measure was calculated for SDW-SP4a in December 2016. <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
5	% of population served by CWSs with minimized risk b/c of SWP	NPM/ GPRA	PWSS GW SWP	SDW-SP4b (Updated annually in October by States)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 62% <b>FY12:</b> 65% <b>FY13:</b> 64% <b>FY14:</b> 65% <b>FY15:</b> 64% <b>FY16:</b> 66% <b>FY17:</b> 75%	same as item #1 above	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 63.4% <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 73.8% <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 64% <b>FY14 EOY:</b> 66% <b>FY15 EOY:</b> 74.0% <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 76% <i>Note:</i> This number is different than what's reported in the SWP program end-of-year summary (87%), because SDWIS/State hadn't yet been updated when this measures was calculated for SDW-SP4b in December 2016. <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
6	% of CWS with san. survey w/in the past 3 yrs	NPM/ GPRA	PWSS SS	SDW-01a (Updated annually in July by HQ – Status queries updated by Region 5 in April and October)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 97% <b>FY12:</b> 95% <b>FY13:</b> 92% <b>FY14:</b> 75% (See NOTE in "name and update	CY (e.g., July 2014 data includes sanitary surveys at CWSs completed between 1/1/1 and 12/31/13; R5 also looks at	<b>FY13 EOY:</b> As of July 2013, 98.9% (269 out of 272) of the sanitary surveys at surface water CWSs were completed between CY2010 and CY2012. <b>FY14 EOY:</b> As of July 2014, 99.6% (1,204 out of 1,209) of the sanitary surveys at surface and ground water

## 10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
				NOTE: This national measure was modified in FY14 to include ground water systems in addition to the surface water systems previously tracked.		schedule" column.) <b>FY15:</b> 79% <b>FY16:</b> 79% <b>FY17:</b> 79%	NCWSs completed between 1/1/09 and 12/31/13, but this is not part of the national measure)	CWSs were completed between CY2011 and CY2013. <b>FY15 EOY:</b> As of July 2015, 98.8% (1,200 out of 1,214) of the sanitary surveys at active, surface and ground water CWSs were completed between CY2012 and CY2014. <b>FY16 EOY:</b> As of July 2016, 98.4% (1,189 out of 1,208) of the sanitary surveys at active, surface and ground water CWSs were completed between CY2013 and CY2015. <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
7	Fund utilization rate [cumulative dollar amount of loan agreements divided by cumulative funds available for projects] for the DWSRF	NPM/GPRA	DWSRF	SDW-04 (Updated annually as of June 30 by HQ and tracked through DWNIMS database)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 70% fund utilization rate for both ARRA and base funds, as well as for base only funds <b>FY12:</b> 95% for ARRA and base <b>FY13:</b> same as FY12 <b>FY14:</b> 90% <b>FY15-17:</b> no state-specific targets	The FY14 EOY data are cumulative as of 6/30/14.	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> Ohio's fund utilization rate through 6/30/11 for the DWSRF was 91% for ARRA- and base-funded projects and 90% for base-funded projects only. Ohio surpassed the target. <b>FY12 EOY:</b> Ohio's fund utilization rate through 6/30/12 for the DWSRF was 86% for ARRA- and 85% for base-funded projects.* <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 89.6%* NOTE: Region 5's State and Tribal Programs Branch (STPB) uses tools and resources other than national measures SDW-04, SDW-05, and SDW-11 to provide an accurate evaluation of the state's progress in implementing the DWSRF program. Region 5 believes that the most recent DWSRF Performance Evaluation Report (PER), prepared by STPB with input from GWDWB, should be consulted for a more accurate status of the state's DWSRF program.

## 10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
								<b>FY14 EOY:</b> This measure no longer has state-specific targets, only a regional one.
8	# of DWSRF projects that have initiated operations	NPM/GPRA	DWSRF	SDW-05 (Updated annually as of June 30 by HQ and tracked through DWNIMS database)	NPM measures	<b>FY11:</b> 270 ARRA- and base-funded projects and 230 base-funded only projects <b>FY12:</b> 300 for ARRA and base <b>FY13:</b> 330 with ARRA and 280 base <b>FY14:</b> 410 <b>FY15-17:</b> no state-specific targets	The FY14 EOY data are cumulative as of 6/30/14.	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> Through 6/30/11, 285 ARRA- and base-funded DWSRF projects had initiated operations, and 237 base-funded projects had initiated operations. Ohio surpassed the target. <b>FY12 EOY:</b> Through 6/30/12, 329 ARRA- and base-funded DWSRF projects had initiated operations. Ohio surpassed the target. <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 383 <b>FY14 EOY:</b> This measure no longer has state-specific targets, only a regional one.
9	% of DWSRF projects awarded to small PWSs serving <500, 501-3,300, & 3,301-10,000 consumers	NPM/GPRA	DWSRF	SDW-11 (Updated annually as of June 30 by HQ)	NPM measures	This is an indicator—there are no state targets.	The FY14 EOY data are cumulative as of 6/30/14.	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> Through 6/30/11, 64% (cumulative) of total DWSRF assistance agreements were with PWSs serving less than 10,001 people. <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 66% (through 6/30/12) <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 63% (through 6/30/13) <b>FY14 EOY:</b> This is now an indicator reported on a regional basis.
10	# & % of small CWS and NTNCWS (<500, 501-3,300, & 3,301-10,000) w repeat	NPM/GPRA	PWSS	SDW-15 (Updated annually in October by HQ)	NPM measures	This is an indicator; there are	same as item #1 above	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 2% (39 out of 1,874) <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 1.5% (28 out of 1,838) <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 1.6% (29 out of 1,806)

## 10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
	health-based NO <sub>3</sub> & NO <sub>2</sub> , Stage 1 D/DBP, SWTR, & TCR violations					no state targets.		<b>FY14 EOY:</b> 1.7% (31 out of 1,778) <b>FY15 EOY:</b> 0.7% (12 out of 1,763) <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 0.1% (1 out of 1,752) R5 recognizes Ohio for this accomplishment. <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
11	# & % of schools and childcare centers that meet all health-based DW standards	NPM/GPRA	PWSS	SDW-17 (Updated annually in October by HQ, but can be generated from quarterly NPM measure)	NPM measures	This is an indicator; there are no state targets.	same as item #1 above	<b>FY11 EOY:</b> 91% (304 out of 333) <b>FY12 EOY:</b> 94.7% (301 out of 318) <b>FY13 EOY:</b> 93.8% (285 out of 304) <b>FY14 EOY:</b> 93.2% (275 out of 295) <b>FY15 EOY:</b> 97.2% (278 out of 286) <b>FY16 EOY:</b> 95.7% (269 out of 281) <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
12	# of dw and ww utilities and local, state, and fed officials receiving training and tech assistance to enhance emergency prep and resiliency to reduce risk from all hazards, including those attributed to climate change	NPM/GPRA	PWSS	SDW-21 (Updated annually in October by HQ)	TBD	This is an indicator; there are no state targets.	TBD	<b>FY15 EOY:</b> This measure is reported by headquarters. <b>FY16 EOY:</b> <b>FY17 EOY:</b>
Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance National Program Measure								
13	During FY2016, the primacy agency must address with a formal enf action or RTC the # of priority systems equal to the # of its PWSs that have a score of 11 or higher on the July 2015 ETT report  Ohio will commit to addressing with a formal enforcement action or RTC at	NPM/OECA	PWSS ECA	SDWA02 (Updated quarterly by HQ at <a href="https://echo.epa.gov/targeting/safe-drinking-water-act-enforcement-targeting-tool-reports">https://echo.epa.gov/targeting/safe-drinking-water-act-enforcement-targeting-tool-reports</a> )	<a href="#">ETT (OECA's ECHO drinking water data website)</a>	<b>FY11:</b> Ohio committed to addressing or resolving 152 systems. <b>FY12:</b> 122 <b>FY13:</b> 78 <b>FY14:</b> 42	The ETT is generated on a quarterly basis with the measure based on FY <sup>2</sup> .	Ohio's 2016 commitment is to address or resolve 32 systems. Ohio's FFY 2016 end-of-year results show that Ohio had addressed 74 systems (25 from the original 32 on the July 2015 fixed base list plus an additional 49 that had become priority systems after July 2015). Ohio is commended for this accomplishment in well exceeding its 2016 commitment.

<sup>2</sup> Each quarterly ETT calculation includes the most current data in the associated SDWIS/FED data freeze. For example, the October 2012 ETT includes data through 6/30/2012. The ETT retrieves addressed violations going back 5 years from the most current data (i.e., for October 2012, the ETT retrieves addressed violations from 7/1/2007 to 6/30/2012). Note that addressed violations do not contribute to ETT scores. In addition, the ETT score includes all un-addressed violations, even if they are more than 5 years old.

## 10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
	least 32 systems, which is the number of priority systems that have a score of 11 or higher on the July 2015 ETT report.					FY15: 47 FY16: 32 FY17: 24		
Regional Shared Goals								
14	1. % of <u>NTNCWSs</u> meeting all health-based standards 2. % of <u>TNCWSs</u> meeting all health-based standards 3. % of <u>population</u> served by CWSs with <u>significant/major monitoring violations</u> (includes LCR Type 66 violations) 4. % of <u>CWSs</u> with <u>significant/major monitoring violations</u> (includes LCR Type 66 violations) 5. % of <u>NTNCWSs</u> with significant/major monitoring violations for <u>acute</u> health risks 6. % of <u>NTNCWSs</u> with significant/major monitoring violations for <u>chronic</u> health risks (LCR Type 66 violations are not included, not considered chronic) 7. % of <u>TNCWSs</u> with significant/major monitoring violations	Shared Goals		Updated annually in April by Region 5; the milestones were revised in CY12	Regional shared goals	<b>By CY2016:</b> 1 = ≥95% 2 = ≥95% 3 = <5% 4 = <10% 5 = <5% 6 = <10% 7 = <10%	CY	<b>CY2014:</b> 1 = 93.1%* 2 = 93.8%* 3 = 3.5% (3.0% without Type 66) 4 = 13.9%* (10.1% without Type 66) 5 = 2.3% 6 = 14.2%* (5.4 % without Type 66) 7 = 8.0%  Ohio is commended for significantly improving implementation of shared goals 3, 4, and 7; and all of the other shared goals also improved between 2013 and 2014. <b>CY2015:</b> A new query was developed so that the CY2015 and CY2016 data will be comparable to the CY2014 data. These results include Type 66 violations.  1 = 94.9% 2 = 93.2%* 3 = 4.1% 4 = 16.1%* 5 = 2.6% 6 = 17.4%* 7 = 6.8%  <b>CY2016</b> 1 = 96.5%

## 10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
								2 = 98.0% 3 = 1.8% 4 = 10.9%* 5 = 1.7% 6 = 11.6%* 7 = 8.0%
High Priority Queries								
15	New Rule Violation Completeness Reporting (RTCR, GWR, LCRSTR, Stage 2, LT2, and 141.130(c) operator certification treatment technique requirements)	R5 High Priority	PWSS DM	Updated quarterly by Region 5	R5 high priority query—new rule completeness reporting	None.	N/A—this query pulls all violations for the new rules ever reported for any system type	<b>January 2017</b> ( <i>active</i> systems only): <u>LT2</u> : 31 TT violations and 3 M/R violations <u>GWR</u> : 5 TT violations, 427 M/R violations, and 1 other violation; SDWIS/Fed shows that there are no type 41 TT (failure to maintain microbial treatment) or type 05 (notification, state) and 73 (failure to notify other PWS) other violations reported. <u>Stage 1</u> : 0 TT (type 12) violations <u>Stage 2</u> : 233 MCL and 460 M/R violations <u>LCRSTR</u> : 577 M/R violations
16	SW and GW Sanitary Survey Completeness	R5 High Priority	PWSS Sanitary Surveys GWR	Updated in April and October by Region 5  NOTE: This is a national measure beginning in FY14.	R5 high priority query—surface and ground water sanitary survey completeness	None.	CY (e.g., July 2014 data will include CWS sanitary surveys completed between 1/1/11 and 12/31/13 and NCWS sanitary surveys completed	As of <b>October 2016</b> , for sanitary surveys conducted at CWSs between CY2014 and CY2016 and at NCWSs between CY2012 and CY2016: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <i>Surface water systems</i>: 80.3% of CWSs and 100% of NTNCWSs and TNCWSs completed sanitary surveys; and</li> <li>▪ <i>Ground water systems</i>: 83.9% of CWSs, 91.6% of NTNCWSs, and 90.6% of TNCWSs completed sanitary surveys.</li> </ul>



10. FY2016 OHIO EPA PWSS PROGRAM MEASURES AND INDICATORS END-OF-YEAR SUMMARY

#	Description	Type	Used for	Name and update schedule	File	Target	Applicable period (e.g., CY/FY)	End-of-year (EOY) results and comments
							between 1/1/10 to 12/31/14) <sup>3</sup>	
17	Arsenic MCL Non-compliance (% CWS/NTNCWS systems in violation)	R5 High Priority	PWSS As	Updated annually in January by Region 5	R5 high priority query—arsenic MCL non-compliance		This query is based on data in the 4th quarter national program measure tables (e.g., the January 2014 query covers the period from 10/1/2012 to 9/30/2013).	As of <b>January 2016</b> , 8 systems (out of 4,633) had arsenic MCLs that were not RTC'd, including 4 CWSs (out of 1,218) and 4 NTNCWSs (out of 674). As of <b>January 2017</b> , 5 systems (out of 4,561) had arsenic MCLs that were not RTC'd, including 2 CWSs (out of 1,209) and 3 NTNCWSs (out of 669).

<sup>3</sup> This will be measured in July 2013 for CWSs surveys completed between 1/1/10 to 12/31/12, in July 2014 for NCWSs surveys completed between 1/1/10 to 12/31/14, and then every year after that (with rolling three-year periods).

**11. OHIO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
**FY2016 DRINKING WATER ANNUAL RESOURCE DEPLOYMENT PLAN (ARDP)**  
**Federal Fiscal Year 2016**  
**(October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2016)**

*Notes:* Region 5 comments are in tracked changes. Please see the program summaries for more details.

[Click here to go the table of contents \(by placing cursor over the link and pressing down the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button\).](#)

Not all state Public Water System Supervision (PWSS) programs have access to enough resources to implement all of the provisions of existing drinking water regulations, and other primacy program requirements. Therefore, we need to plan for circumstances where resources are inadequate to implement the entire drinking water protection program. Since the purpose of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) is to protect public health, federal and state agencies have an obligation to ensure that limited resources are deployed in a way that ensures maximum health protection benefit, and that we collectively keep track of what is and is not being done as we strive for full implementation.

The plan documents what will and will not be done during the year. However, this FY16 work plan only highlights the program areas where there are discrepancies between the federal requirements and State implementation. These are noted with an asterisk (\*) in the State/U.S. EPA evaluation column. **If there is no asterisk in a particular row, Ohio is considered to be fulfilling that requirement without any discrepancies.** Additional information about the implementation of Ohio’s PWSS program can be found on the [Region 5 State PWSS Programs Quickr site](https://epaqp.rtp.epa.gov/Region5statepwssprograms) at: <https://epaqp.rtp.epa.gov/Region5statepwssprograms> (see each of the activity summaries in the “Ohio” room). The agreement reflects state capacity based on available resources, as well as local health protection priorities. Core activities, such as explaining regulation requirements to public water supplies, and tracking and reporting violations, are fundamental to the integrity of the public health protection program and are not amenable to priority setting. U.S. EPA will participate and support state implementation efforts where appropriate and possible. U.S. EPA commitments in support of state programs are listed in the table.

The state and U.S. EPA will both report annually on their accomplishments so we can jointly appraise our effectiveness, and our progress toward implementing the complete program. Where resource shortfalls continue to exist, the state and U.S. EPA will simultaneously continue efforts to obtain additional resources in order to fill the resource gap. State and U.S. EPA efforts to obtain additional resources necessary to fill the gaps associated with temporarily disinvested activities (documented in this ARDP and also on the Quickr site—click [here](#)) will be tracked in the end-of-year (EOY) evaluation reports. State progress in implementing these temporarily disinvested activities also will be documented in the EOY reports.

Using this resource deployment plan as a framework for annual planning and progress assessment should meet several objectives:

- (1) Promote clear understanding of both state and U.S. EPA commitments.
- (2) Minimize ad hoc requests for program reporting.
- (3) Promote judicious use of limited resources to achieve the best possible public health protection.

FY2016 GENERAL ARDP END-OF-YEAR REPORT

- (4) Support efforts to increase resources by clearly identifying resource and program constraints.
- (5) Promote collaborative interagency program planning and implementation.

**PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM SUPERVISION PROGRAM**  
***CORE STATE ACTIVITIES***

- ⇒ Provide an adequate laboratory certification program for all regulated contaminants. This does not mean that states must expand their labs to perform all the analyses. At a minimum, a state should have an adequate certification program to certify commercial labs within the state.
- ⇒ Maintain a data management system that tracks requirements for all rules. This means to have the appropriate combination of hardware, software and personnel to accurately and within a reasonable timeframe identify the inventories (including routine updates of system information), maintain water quality monitoring information, and track compliance with all M/R, MCL, MRDL, TT, PN and public information requirements.
- ⇒ Keep adequate records of pertinent state decisions.
- ⇒ Adopt all rules in a timely manner (within two-year extension period).
- ⇒ Notify all systems of regulatory requirements and respond to questions.
- ⇒ Determine violations for all rules and report to U.S. EPA.<sup>1</sup>
- ⇒ Maintain an adequate enforcement and compliance assistance program (adequacy determined by a decrease in violation frequency).
- ⇒ Maintain a baseline core of individuals with the technical expertise needed, to perform sanitary surveys, plan and spec reviews, and respond to emergencies.
- ⇒ To improve our ability to understand, measure, assess, and communicate progress, conduct a joint evaluation of program performance with EPA.
- ⇒ Develop and implement a plan to provide adequate funding to carry out all functions of the PWSS program.

<sup>1</sup> .F.R. 140.15. These data must be reported in XML format and utilize the Central Data Exchange (CDX) as the media for data transfer to U.S. EPA. The reporting schedule for States to the national data base, SDWIS/FED-ODS, is as follows: FFYQ1 – February 15, FFYQ2 – May 15, FFYQ3 – August 15, and FFYQ4 – November 15. If the data is not reported within 60 days, the Region will raise the issue to the State Director's attention.

***CORE R5 ACTIVITIES***

- ⇒ Respond to questions from our state programs about regulations. Train state staff about regulations by offering in-state and/or regional training opportunities.
- ⇒ Maintain a forum for U.S. EPA and state communications through the monthly U.S. EPA and state conference calls, hold an annual meeting, and conduct additional meetings/calls as needed.
- ⇒ Determine whether primacy applications are completed, track primacy submittal/review for all rules, and provide comments on draft rules, as requested.
- ⇒ Communicate and track reporting required for new rules by state.
- ⇒ Assist states in acquiring resources to carry out all functions of the PWSS program.
- ⇒ Monitor specific regulations related to state follow-up to the findings of the last file review and enforcement verification reports, as indicated in the “R5 Activities” column.

<b>Acronyms/Abbreviations</b>	
ACR – Annual Compliance Report ACS – Annual Commitment System ARDP – Annual Resource Deployment Plan ASDWA – Association of State Drinking Water Administrators CCR – Consumer Confidence Report CEU – Continuing Education Credit C.F.R. – Code of Federal Regulations CPE – Comprehensive Performance Evaluation CTA – Comprehensive Technical Assistance CWS – Community Water System DBP – Disinfection By-Products D/DBPR – Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule DWSRF – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund EOY – End-of-year ERP – Enforcement Response Policy ETT – ERP Enforcement Targeting Tool EV – Enforcement Verification FBRR – Filter Backwash Recycling Rule GWR – Ground Water Rule GWS – Ground Water System GUDI – Ground Water under the Direct Influence of Surface Water IESWTR – Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule IOC – Inorganic Contaminant LCR – Lead and Copper Rule LCRSTR – Lead and Copper Rule Short-term Revisions LT1ESWTR – Long-Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule LT2ESWTR – Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level M/R – Monitoring/Reporting MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	NCWS – Non-Community Water System NPDWR – National Primary Drinking Water Regulation NPDWR CDVRT – Compliance Determination and Violation Reporting Tool NPM – National Program Manager NTNCWS – Non-Transient Non-Community Water System OECA – Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance OCCT – Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment PN – Public Notification PWS – Public Water System PWSID – Public Water System Identification PWSS – Public Water System Supervision RTCR – Revised Total Coliform Rule SDWA – Safe Drinking Water Act SDWIS/FED – Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal version SDWIS/State – Safe Drinking Water Information System/State version SOC – Synthetic Organic Contaminant SOX – “SOX” is a code in SDWIS/FED that indicates the state entered a return to compliance for a violation SPM – U.S. EPA Region 5 Ground Water and Drinking Water Branch State Program Manager Stage 2 – The Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products Rule SWC – Source Water Collaborative SWI – Sustainable Water Infrastructure SWP – Source Water Protection SWTR – Surface Water Treatment Rule TCR – Total Coliform Rule TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load TT – Treatment Technique VOC – Volatile Organic Contaminant

## Annual Resource Deployment Plan Table of Contents

*NOTE: You can go directly to any of the sections in the table of contents by moving your cursor over one of the activities below and pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button. You can click the “click here to go back to the table of contents” links throughout the document to return to this page.*

### **Table 1. Primacy Activities ..... 6**

1.0 – Surface Water Treatment Rules: FBRR, SWTR, IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR.....	6
2.0 – Total Coliform Rules .....	9
3.0 – Ground Water Rule .....	10
4.0 – Sanitary Surveys .....	11
5.0 – Nitrate and Nitrite .....	13
6.0 – Lead and Copper .....	13
7.0 – D/DBPRs.....	15
8.0 – IOCs (including Arsenic).....	16
9.0 – Radionuclides (including Radon) .....	17
10.0 – SOCs .....	18
11.0 – VOCs.....	19
12.0 – Organic and Inorganic Chemical Monitoring Waiver Program .....	19
13.0 – Sodium .....	20
14.0 – Public Notification .....	20
15.0 – CCR.....	21
16.0 – Laboratory Certification.....	23
17.0 – Compliance and Enforcement Management.....	25
18.0 – Data Management and Reporting .....	27
19.0 – Annual Compliance Report.....	30
20.0 – Variances and Exemptions.....	30
21.0 – Conduct Joint Assessment of Program Progress Using Evaluation Tools such as U.S. EPA’s Strategic Plan and State/U.S. EPA Shared Goals.....	30

### **Table 2. Other Activities..... 31**

1.0 – Preparing for Security Threats at PWSs .....	31
2.0 – Operator Certification .....	32
3.0 – Capacity Development.....	34
4.0 – Source Water Assessments and Protection .....	35
5.0 – Conduct Joint Assessment of Program Progress Using the PWSS Program Implementation Report.....	40

### **Table 3. National and Regional EPA Priorities..... 41**

1.0 – Sustainable Water Infrastructure.....	41
2.0 – Environmental Justice .....	42

### **Attachment A: Linking the Strategic Plan to this Work Plan..... 43**

### **Attachment B: State-specific Measures and Indicators Summaries..... 45**

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>1.0 – Surface Water Treatment Rules: FBRR, SWTR, IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR</b>			
1.1 – Submit primacy applications and revisions as necessary.  <i><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></i>	See the Ohio <a href="#">“rules and primacy” work plan summary</a> for information about the status of primacy applications.		
1.2 – Notify all surface water and GUDI systems of their LT2 regulatory requirements.		As requested, promote understanding of surface water treatment regulations by conducting presentations at State water industry organization functions.	
1.3 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for the Surface Water Treatment Rules.		States with the most recent version of SDWIS/State can use it to enter LT2 sample data for the second round of source water monitoring scheduled to begin April 2015.	
1.4 – Electronically report all TT, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all surface water systems.		R5 will evaluate the extent to which LT2 violations are reported to SDWIS/FED.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>1.0 – Surface Water Treatment Rules: FBRR, SWTR, IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR</b>			
1.5 – Conduct and report sanitary surveys at surface water (40 C.F.R. Part 141 Subpart H) systems. See also section 4.0 of the “primacy activities” table.		Provide training, as requested.  Region 5 tracks progress related to State and EPA efforts to obtain additional resources necessary to enable Ohio to engage in resolving program discrepancies and temporary disinvestments.	
1.6 – Ensure that all surface water and GUDI systems that notify the State that they recycle spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, or liquids from dewatering processes, return these flows through the processes of a system’s existing conventional or direct filtration system, or at an alternate location approved by the State.			
1.7 – Use sanitary surveys, CPEs, other inspections, or other activities to evaluate recycled backwash water practices when they occur at surface water and GUDI systems. When those practices are not in compliance with the FBRR, require the system to modify the practices to achieve compliance.			



Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>1.0 – Surface Water Treatment Rules: FBRR, SWTR, IESWTR, LT1ESWTR, LT2ESWTR</b>			
1.8 – Ensure that filter/disinfection practices are adequate to achieve inactivation/removal requirements for regulated microbial contaminants found in surface water sources.			
1.9 – Follow-up on turbidity TT and individual filter turbidity M/R violations. (a) Track individual filter turbidity trigger exceedances. (b) Track completion of individual filter turbidity profiles for systems exceeding individual filter triggering criteria.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	
1.10 – When required by rule: (a) track the completion of CPE/CTA for PWSs and (b) ensure that disinfection profiling and benchmarking is conducted.			
1.11 – Ensure that a residual disinfectant concentration is measured according to rule requirements.			
1.12 – Follow-up on disinfection residual TT and M/R violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested	
1.13 – Report treatment data (e.g., treatment codes for all surface water, GUDI, and purchased GUDI sources; seller's PWSID number for purchased surface water and purchased GUDI sources, etc.).			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>2.0 – Total Coliform Rules: TCR and RTCR</b>			
2.1 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for the TCR.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			
2.2 – Electronically report all TCR MCL, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all public water systems.			
2.3 – Follow-up on all MCL and M/R violations and determine a proper course of action to ensure public health protection.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	
2.4 – Plan for the transition from TCR to the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) to ensure that adequate resources are dedicated such that the State can begin implementing RTCR by April 1, 2016.	<i>Please provide the State’s schedule for implementing the RTCR here—or in the rule and primacy work plan summary.</i>	EPA headquarters has provided national training, and R5 will continue to participate in State-specific training, to the extent possible.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>3.0 – Ground Water Rule</b>			
3.1 – Submit primacy applications and revisions as necessary.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	<i>Please insert here—or in the rule and primacy work plan summary—actual or anticipated dates for State adoption and final primacy applications. See the Ohio <a href="#">“rules and primacy” work plan summary</a> for information about the status of primacy applications.</i>		
3.2 – Notify all public water systems of their GWR regulatory requirements			
3.3 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for the GWR.			
3.4 – Electronically report all TT, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all public water systems.		R5 will evaluate the extent to which GWR violations are reported to SDWIS/FED.	
3.5 – Conduct and report sanitary surveys that meet requirements by 12/31/12 at CWSs and then every 3 years thereafter, and by 12/31/14 at NCWSs served by a groundwater source and then every 5 years thereafter. See also section 4.0 of the “primacy activities” table.			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>3.0 – Ground Water Rule</b>			
3.6 – Ensure that GWSs that must treat to the 4-log virus removal/inactivation standard conduct compliance monitoring to demonstrate treatment effectiveness.			
3.7 – Determine appropriate corrective actions in consultation with GWSs that collect fecal indicator-positive source water sample(s) or that have significant deficiencies.			
3.8 – Determine if optional source water monitoring will be used. If so, apply monitoring requirements to selected systems.			
3.9 – Follow-up on, and return to compliance: (a) corrective action consultation and reporting violations, (b) TT violations, (c) M/R violations, (d) public notification violations, and (e) other discovered recordkeeping/reporting violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Sanitary Surveys</b>			
4.1 – A completed sanitary survey means the date a sanitary survey visit was conducted in which all eight sanitary survey components have been addressed per		R5 will measure completeness of surface water and ground water sanitary surveys within the evaluation time period (three or five years). This national measure will	

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Sanitary Surveys</b>			
142.16(b)(3)(i). If a sanitary survey takes multiple days or visits to complete, only the latest date or last visit is expected to be reported for the final visit date that completes the eight components of a sanitary survey.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>		be measured again in July 2015 for the period of 2012 to 2014 and in July 2016 for the period of 2013 to 2015.	
4.2 – Consider using sanitary surveys to evaluate and document status and progress of Source Water Protection (SWP) and Sustainable Water Infrastructure (SWI) activities (see section 4.0 of the “other activities” table and section 1.0 of the “national and regional EPA priorities” table below, respectively).		<p>EPA encourages State surveyors and inspectors to recommend the following activities to PWS managers during sanitary surveys, because these activities can help in building the capacity and long-term independence of PWSs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Asset management programs;</li> <li>– Energy efficiency programs;</li> <li>– Water loss monitoring/mitigation programs;</li> <li>– Source water protection and climate change adaptations; and</li> <li>– Other involvement or roles in the local community.</li> </ul> <p>As requested, EPA can help promote training about these topics and provide outreach information, as well as updates and guidance materials, about these types of activities.</p>	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>5.0 – Nitrate and Nitrite</b>			
5.1 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and tracks nitrate/nitrite violations.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			
5.2 – Electronically report all MCL, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all public water systems.			
5.3 – Follow-up on all MCL and M/R violations and determine a proper course of action to ensure public health protection.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>6.0 – Lead and Copper</b>			
6.1 – Incorporate rule revisions into State oversight and enforcement operations.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	States to provide comments on the proposed LCR long-term revisions (LCR LTR), as appropriate.	The LCR LTR proposed rule date is TBD. R5 will provide training on the proposal, including a summary of EPA’s specific requests for comment and guidance on submitting comments to EPA.	
6.2 – Notify all CWSs and NTNCWSs of their LCRSTR regulatory requirements			

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>6.0 – Lead and Copper</b>			
6.3 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks lead and copper action level exceedances (sample data), violations, and milestone data for CWSs and NTNCWSs.			
6.4 – Electronically report violation and milestone data to SDWIS/FED for all CWSs and NTNCWSs, lead and copper 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile action level sample data for all large and medium sized systems, and 90 <sup>th</sup> percentile action level exceedance sample data for small systems.	<i>Indicate here (or in the rule and primacy work plan summary) whether the State is fully implementing the LCRSTR lead consumer notification requirement to (1) notify systems of the lead consumer notice requirement to provide the results to the consumer and (2) track and report violations. Indicate here (or in the rule and primacy work plan summary) the State's schedule for full implementation, if the State is <b>not</b> fully implementing this requirement. See Tom Poy's January 13, 2012, e-mail requesting that States develop a plan for full implementation of this requirement by April 1, 2012.</i>	<p>Request referrals from the State to provide compliance assistance to PWSs that fail to issue lead consumer notice.</p> <p>R5 will evaluate the extent to which LCRSTR violations are reported to SDWIS/FED.</p> <p>R5 expects that compliance determination and violation reporting tool (CDVRT) training will be conducted when all of the CDVRT modules are completed.</p>	
6.5 – Designate OCCT and follow-up on OCCT installation violations at all required PWSs.			
6.6 – Follow-up on all M/R violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	
6.7 – Set optimal water quality parameter ranges and/or minimum values for all CWSs and NTNCWSs where required by the LCR.			

Table 1. Privacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>7.0 – D/DBPRs</b>			
7.1 – Submit privacy applications and revisions as necessary.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	See the Ohio <a href="#">“rules and privacy” work plan summary</a> for information about the status of privacy applications.		
7.2 – Notify all CWSs and NTNCWSs (serving greater than 10,000 people) delivering water that has been treated with a primary or residual disinfectant (other than ultraviolet light) of their Stage 2 regulatory requirements.			
7.3 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for the D/DBP rules.			
7.4 – Electronically report all MCL, M/R, TT, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all public water systems, including operator certification treatment technique violations per 40 CFR 141.130(c).		R5 will evaluate the extent to which Stage 2 violations and 141.130(c) operator certification treatment technique violations are reported to SDWIS/FED.  Region 5 tracks progress related to State and EPA efforts to obtain additional resources necessary to enable Ohio to engage in resolving program discrepancies and temporary disinvestments.	*Ohio EPA is not reporting 40 CFR 141.130(c) operator certification treatment technique violations—that is, type 12 violations for failure to have a certified operator as required by the Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (D/DBPR). Ohio does issue violations for failure to have an operator, but they are not DBP treatment technique violations.



Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>7.0 – D/DBPRs</b>			
7.5 – Follow-up on: (a) all MCL/MRDL violations, including chlorine dioxide MRDL violations; (b) all M/R violations; (c) all other reporting requirement violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	
7.6 – Ensure that Subpart H systems using conventional filtration operate in compliance with the DBP precursor control treatment technique requirements.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	
7.7 – Determine which systems do not qualify for reduced monitoring and inform them they must return to the routine monitoring frequency.			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>8.0 – IOCs (including Arsenic)</b>			
8.1 – Adopt all rule changes in a timely manner (within two-year extension period). Submit primacy applications and revisions as necessary.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	See the Ohio <a href="#">“rules and primacy” work plan summary</a> for information about the status of primacy applications.		
8.2 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for the			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>8.0 – IOCs (including Arsenic)</b>			
IOCs.			
8.3 – Electronically report all MCL, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all CWSs and NTNCWSs.		R5 will evaluate arsenic MCL non-compliance as reported in SDWIS/FED.	
8.4 – Follow-up on MCL and M/R violations and take an appropriate course of action that ensures public health protection.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>9.0 – Radionuclides (including Radon)</b>			
9.1 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for radionuclides.  <a href="#"><i>Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</i></a>			
9.2 – Electronically report all MCL, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all CWSs.			
9.3 – Follow-up on MCL and M/R violations and take an appropriate course of action that ensures public health protection.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>10.0 – SOC</b> s			
10.1 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for the SOCs.  <a href="#"><i>Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</i></a>			
10.2 – Electronically report all MCL, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all CWSs and NTNCWSs.			
10.3 – Follow-up on MCL and M/R violations and take an appropriate course of action that ensures public health protection.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>11.0 – VOCs</b>			
11.1 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for VOCs.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			
11.2 – Electronically report all VOC MCL, M/R, and PN violations and inventory updates to SDWIS/FED for all CWSs and NTNCWSs.			
11.3 – Follow-up on MCL and M/R violations and take an appropriate course of action that ensures public health protection.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>12.0 – Organic and Inorganic Chemical Monitoring Waiver Program</b>			
12.1 – Any changes to the originally approved waiver program must be submitted to Region 5 for approval.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>13.0 – Sodium</b>			
13.1 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks the inventory (including routine updates of system information) and violations for sodium M/Rs.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			
13.2 – Notify appropriate local and State health departments of the sodium levels in CWS drinking water.			
13.3 – Follow-up on M/R violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>14.0 – Public Notification</b>			
14.1 – Notify all public water systems of their public notification requirements.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			
14.2 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks PN violations.			
14.3 – Electronically report all public notification violations to SDWIS/FED.			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>14.0 – Public Notification</b>			
14.4 – Follow-up on all Tier 1 violations.		<p>Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.</p> <p>Region 5 tracks progress related to State and EPA efforts to obtain additional resources necessary to enable Ohio to engage in resolving program discrepancies and temporary disinvestments.</p>	*See Ohio EPA’s plan and schedule for fully implementing PN dated November 4, 2016.
14.5 – Follow-up on all Tier 2 violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	*See row 14.4.
14.6 – Follow-up on all Tier 3 violations.		Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.	*See row 14.4.

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>15.0 – CCR</b>			
<p>15.1 – Notify all regulated water systems of their CCR requirements.</p> <p><a href="#"><i>Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</i></a></p>		<p>A memorandum signed on January 3, 2013, clarifies electronic delivery options for CCRs (see <a href="http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/upload/ccrdeliveryoptionsmemo.pdf">http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesregs/sdwa/ccr/upload/ccrdeliveryoptionsmemo.pdf</a>).</p>	
15.2 – Maintain a database management system that accurately tracks CCR violations.			
15.3 – Electronically report all CCR violations to SDWIS/FED.			

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>15.0 – CCR</b>			
15.4 – Enforce the rule when the water system has not issued a CCR or issued one with insufficient content.		<p>Region 5 will assist as necessary, or as requested.</p> <p>Region 5 tracks progress related to State and EPA efforts to obtain additional resources necessary to enable Ohio to engage in resolving program discrepancies and temporary disinvestments.</p>	*See Ohio EPA's plan and schedule for fully implementing CCR dated November 4, 2016.

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>16.0 – Laboratory Certification</b>			
<p>16.1 – In order to maintain primacy, the States must comply with 40 CFR 142.10, which includes the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) 142.10(b)(4) – Assurance of the availability to the State of laboratory facilities certified by the Administrator and capable of performing analytical measurements of all contaminants specified in the State primary drinking water regulations.</p> <p>(b) 142.10(b)(3)(i) – The establishment and maintenance of a State program for the certification of laboratories conducting analytical measurements of drinking water contaminants pursuant to the requirements of the State primary drinking water regulations including the designation by the State of a laboratory officer, or officers, certified by the Administrator, as the official(s) responsible for the State’s certification program.</p> <p>All laboratories that produce results for compliance with SDWA are certified by the State to which those results are reported. These certifications shall be done at a frequency of at least once every</p>		<p>In preparation for the second round of LT2 monitoring (scheduled to begin in April 2015), “Frequently Asked Questions: State Approval/Oversight of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> Laboratories Supporting LT2 Monitoring” are available online at: <a href="http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesr/egs/sdwa/lt2/upload/epa815F13001.pdf">http://water.epa.gov/lawsregs/rulesr/egs/sdwa/lt2/upload/epa815F13001.pdf</a>.</p>	



Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>16.0 – Laboratory Certification</b>			
<p>three years and will meet all requirements of 40 C.F.R. parts 141 and 142. Guidance for these certifications is provided in the EPA <u>Manual for the Certification of Laboratories Analyzing Drinking Water</u>, Fifth Edition. Third parties may be used to conduct the on-site inspections of the laboratories, but the certifications must be issued by an appropriate State official.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></p>			
16.2 – EPA recommends that the State has a process for ensuring capacity to analyze at the Principal State Lab or commercial labs all NPDWR parameters that are required to be sampled in the State.			

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>17.0 – Compliance and Enforcement Management</b>			
17.1 – Participate with R5 in compliance and enforcement planning actions, including referrals, Enforcement Verification audits, and State compliance and enforcement strategy updates.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	<i>Each State should include here (or in the compliance and enforcement work plan summary) whether its strategy is current/relevant and if not, its plan to update it.</i>	R5 will conduct EV audits as resources allow.	
17.2 – The State will conduct compliance assistance and enforcement activities to help prevent systems from becoming ERP priorities and to address or resolve ERP priority systems within six months after being identified as priorities.		Assist with enforcement referrals, enhanced data exchange, analysis, data clean up, or other joint efforts as requested by State.	
17.3 – Evaluate compliance with all rules for which the State has primacy. Respond to all violations, provide compliance assistance where appropriate and escalate to formal enforcement where systems have not returned to compliance in a timely way or are not complying with a schedule to return to compliance.	<i>Each State should note here (or in the compliance and enforcement work plan summary) any disinvestments already agreed to or alternative approaches or disinvestments to discuss. Ohio’s temporary disinvestments are documented in this ARDP and also on the Quickr site—click <a href="#">here</a>.</i>	Assist with enforcement referrals, analysis, data clean up, or other joint efforts as requested by State.	
17.4 – The State will send R5 an update on compliance and enforcement activities within the timeframe requested in the quarterly ERP letter.		Each quarter, R5 will send the States updated ERP reports requesting a State update. R5 will integrate State updates into reports before the next request is sent out.	
17.5 – Electronically report State	The State will update SDWIS/FED		

Table 1. Privacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>17.0 – Compliance and Enforcement Management</b>			
<p>formal enforcement actions, return to compliance (SOX) dates, and deactivation dates to SDWIS/FED, and correct data errors in SDWIS/FED, which result in systems erroneously being classified as priorities based on the ERP. Reporting SOX dates and enforcement actions and ensuring to link enforcement actions to all appropriate violations helps ensure an accurate ERP list.</p>	<p>with this information quarterly, and link ERP-addressing enforcement actions and/or SOX dates to violations, as appropriate, such that SDWIS/FED accurately represents those actions for each violation affected.</p>		
<p>17.6 – See OECA annual commitment system (ACS) measure (SDWA02) in Attachment A. Commit to address and resolve a specific number of systems between July 2015 and June 2016.</p>		<p>R5 will track State commitments under measure SDWA02 and update State quarterly, engaging in discussion with States on progress, as needed.</p>	

Table 1. Privacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>18.0 – Data Management and Reporting</b>			
<p>18.1.a – State must use the latest version of SDWIS/FedRep to validate and correct errors prior to data submittal. The State must also correct all object errors and as many data quality errors identified by the SDWIS/FED-ODS processing software. These corrections should be submitted before the end of the quarter. Further, States should follow agreed upon protocol (dated 10/5/2006) for transmittal, receipt, and review of output reports by the Region.</p> <p>18.1.b – For States using SDWIS/State, if they are not using the most current version of SDWIS/State, they should commit to a timeframe for when that would happen. In addition, the State should list those modules they are not using at all or not fully utilizing, and describe the State’s plans or schedule to use them.</p> <p>18.1.c – States should continue planning SDWIS/Prime transition schedules and activities in FY16, if applicable.</p>	<p>For each data submission with errors, the State will contact the Region about their plans for fixing the errors.</p> <p>States will keep Region 5 up-to-date on SDWIS/Prime transition plans, if applicable.</p> <p><i>States include the anticipated target date for using SDWIS/Prime here (or in the data management and reporting work plan summary):</i></p>	<p>Provide technical assistance and program assistance to all Region 5 States related to data management.</p>	
<a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>			

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>18.0 – Data Management and Reporting</b>			
18.2 – Continue to improve inventory reporting to SDWIS/FED, focusing primarily on inventory data quality errors and improving locational data for CWS and NTNCWS intakes, wells, and treatment plants for regional emergency response needs. States are encouraged to report locational data for TNCWS, too, but this is not a requirement.	<i>States indicate here (or in the data management and reporting work plan summary) the target date for when CWS and NTNCWS inventory data reported to SDWIS/FED will be up-to-date (e.g., by the end of the next sanitary survey cycle).</i>	R5 will notify States of any inventory requirement changes when they are documented by EPA headquarters.	
<p>18.3 – Continue to improve the data reliability by the following activities (Data Quality Improvement Plan):</p> <p>18.3.a – State will commit to full automation, including electronic reporting from labs and automated monitoring schedule generation and system notification.</p> <p>18.3.b – State will automate the compliance determinations for all rules for which it has primacy.</p> <p>18.3.c – State will update standard operating procedures, as necessary, to ensure proper compliance determinations are being made.</p> <p>18.3.d – State will provide timely compliance determination training to staff, particularly for new rules.</p> <p>18.3.e – The State will ensure the</p>	Since data management is critical to each State’s ability to maintain primacy, the State shall send a representative to the annual ASDWA Data Management Users conference.	<p>R5 will evaluate the extent to which TCR and nitrate violations are reported late to SDWIS/FED.</p> <p>R5 expects that compliance determination and violation reporting tool (CDVRT) training will be conducted when all of the modules are completed.</p> <p>Region 5 will assist States with resolving data quality issues, as appropriate and resources allow.</p> <p>Region 5 requests that States copy the region when responding to the annual headquarters survey asking about which States are using various SDWIS/State components.</p>	

Table 1. Privacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>18.0 – Data Management and Reporting</b>			
<p>accuracy of the service area reporting for school and daycare PWSs and make revisions as necessary.</p> <p>18.3.f – The State will correct identified data errors, such as violations with compliance period begin dates that are reported after a PWS’s deactivation date.</p>			

Table 1. Primacy Activities			
Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>19.0 – Annual Compliance Report</b>			
19.1 – Prepare and submit an Annual Compliance Report (ACR). Please provide a summary of the number and percentage of systems (by system type) in compliance with monitoring requirements, by rule, as part of this report.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	Due Dates: 7/1/15 and 7/1/16	OECA to provide annual ACR guidance. R5 will forward guidance when received.	
<b>20.0 – Variances and Exemptions</b>			
20.1 – Follow all variance and exemption requirements when variances and exemptions are allowed by the State.	Variances and exemptions are not allowed in Ohio.		

Table 1. Primacy Activities					
Activity Components		State Commitment	Region 5 Activities		State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
21.0 – Conduct Joint Assessment of Program Progress Using Evaluation Tools such as U.S. EPA’s Strategic Plan and State/U.S. EPA Shared Goals					
21.1 – Gather information to track strategic plan progress.  State directors will attend the annual Region 5 State directors’ meeting in April 2016 to discuss primacy and implementation issues.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>		Report on status of State’s commitments for measures in U.S. EPA’s strategic plan.	Compile information and report to HQ.  Annually assess each State’s progress in attaining the shared goals milestones, and identify U.S. EPA or State follow-up actions needed to maintain or improve compliance. Negotiate appropriate disinvestments with States as necessary to ensure that the highest priority work is done.	Goal: Milestone 1 ≥95% Milestone 2 ≥95% Milestone 3 <5% Milestone 4 <10% Milestone 5 <5% Milestone 6 <10% Milestone 7 <10%	EOY:

Table 1. Primacy Activities

Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>21.0 – Conduct Joint Assessment of Program Progress Using Evaluation Tools such as U.S. EPA’s Strategic Plan and State/U.S. EPA Shared Goals</b>			
		<p>Work with State drinking water and ground water programs to increase public understanding of the impacts of budget cuts on public health protection efforts, and assist in State efforts to gain additional program resources.</p> <p>R5 will schedule semi-annual conference calls about every six months to discuss status updates and issues regarding State-specific topics.</p>	

Table 2. Other Activities

Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>1.0 – Preparing for Security Threats at PWSs</b>			
1.1 – The State has adopted and can implement an adequate plan for the provision of safe drinking water under emergency circumstances including, but not limited to, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and other natural disasters.			



Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>2.0 – Operator Certification</b>			
<p>2.1 – Annually provide documentation to U.S. EPA showing the ongoing implementation of the Operator Certification Program to avoid 20% withholding of the DWSRF capitalization grant.</p> <p>Due Dates – September 30, 2015 and September 30, 2016</p> <p><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></p>		<p>Coordinate information and issues on Op Cert Program implementation, and review and approve annual reports.</p>	
<p>2.2 – For operators of CWSs and NTNCWSs: (1) provide training and certification opportunities for new operators, and (2) provide training and opportunities for upgrading and renewing certification for existing operators.</p>			

Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>2.0 – Operator Certification</b>			
2.3 – Provide supplemental certification and training to water system operators on relevant “Sustainable Water Infrastructure” topics from section 1.0 of the “EPA national and regional priorities” table of the ARDP to ensure sustainable water utilities and water supplies. For example, conduct CEU-eligible training to water operators on supply/demand water efficiency or add supplemental questions on treatment plant energy efficiency activities to certification exams.		<p>As requested, the Region 5 sustainable water infrastructure (SWI) workgroup will provide training and outreach materials to water system operators and technical assistance providers, in coordination with States.</p> <p>Here are four suggestions from R5 on how to improve Ohio’s already solid operator certification program, the first two of which are focused on asset management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Train water operators how to maintain and monitor inventory and replacement life-cycle information for system components;</li> <li>– Teach water operators how to use system inventory and replacement life-cycle information to produce critical need projections for decision-makers;</li> <li>– Inform managers and municipal officials about the benefits and incentives to hire returning veterans; and</li> <li>– Train operators how to conduct Level 1 assessments to satisfy RTCR requirements, if applicable.</li> </ul>	

Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>3.0 – Capacity Development</b>			
<p>3.1 – Annually provide documentation to U.S. EPA showing the ongoing implementation of both the new systems program and the existing systems strategy to avoid 20% withholding of the DWSRF capitalization grant. Annual report should address the new Capacity Development reporting measures.</p> <p>Due Date – September 30<sup>th</sup></p> <p>Every three years, submit a report to the governor and provide a copy to U.S. EPA on the efficacy of the strategy and the progress made toward improving the capacity of water systems in the State.</p> <p>Due Date – October 1, 2017</p> <p><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></p>		<p>Region 5 will send a reminder to the State about the capacity development annual report in August, annually.</p>	

Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>3.0 – Capacity Development</b>			
3.2 – Promote “Sustainable Water Infrastructure” activities as described in section 1.0 of the “national and regional EPA priorities” table of the ARDP in Capacity Development activities and assessments as part of improving the capacity and sustainability of water systems and water supplies. For example, provide technical assistance on starting an asset management program or conduct energy audits for treatment plants.		As requested, the Region 5 SWI workgroup will provide training and outreach materials and assistance on tools (i.e., Check Up Program for Small Systems (CUPSS)) to water system operators and technical assistance providers, in coordination with States.	

Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Source Water Assessments and Protection</b>			
4.1 – Update source water assessments, including effects of climate change, as resources allow.  <a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a>	To complete source water assessment reports for new public water systems and to revise assessments, as needed, for systems that have installed new wells or substantially changed their pumpage		Ohio EOY: Despite SWAP staff spending nearly half the fiscal year helping out with the Harmful Algal Bloom program, they completed source water assessments for 121 systems. Of these, 72 were for new wells or wellfields and 49 were revisions of earlier source water assessment reports due to new wells or changed pumping rates.

Table 2. Other Activities

Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Source Water Assessments and Protection</b>			
<p>4.2 – Assist local community source water protection (SWP) plan preparation and implementation, including climate change adaptation activities, in cooperation with Source Water Collaborative (SWC) members (e.g., National Rural Water Association, American Planning Association, and others).</p>	<p>To continue encouraging and assisting Ohio’s public water systems to develop written source water protection plans.</p> <p>Also, to monitor implementation via a “SWAP survey” offered online every three years and audited by District staff for accuracy at least once within the three-year period between surveys.</p> <p>Ohio’s SWAP program continues to coordinate with the Ohio Rural Water Association to complete local protection plans; quarterly meetings are held with ORWA and FSA. Protection planning efforts for surface water systems always include coordination with the local Soil and Water Conservation District, the local Health Department, the local first responders, regional planning agencies, and any watershed action groups working within the protection area.</p>	<p>Continue to develop tools as needed, foster cross-program coordination, and encourage coordination with SWC partners to encourage broad-based actions at the State and local levels to address potential sources of contamination. Provide states with examples of existing state-wide collaboratives and contacts, as requested (see, for example, the <a href="#">SWC website</a>).</p> <p>Facilitate the development and expansion of State-SWC partnerships. Provide feedback and guidance.</p> <p>Encourage interstate communication through conference calls and an annual State–R5 EPA meeting. The next meeting will be in the spring 2016 at a location TBD.</p> <p>Encourage data sharing with other programs to prioritize permitting and compliance activities in source water areas, for example.</p>	<p>Ohio EOY: Currently 216 municipal systems serving 4.7 million people have endorsed local source water protection plans. Also, 1,478 nonmunicipal systems serving nearly 250,000 people have completed checklist protection plans.</p> <p>Based on 2015 SWAP survey information, with some 2016 updates, 69% of Community Systems serving 87.8% of Ohioans using Community water systems are substantially implementing.</p> <p>Ohio EPA helped organize the Upper Ohio River Joint Protection Plan Update meeting on September 14, 2016, attended by 30 people, including representatives of five local industries.</p> <p>Ohio EPA endorsed the first protection plan for a Lake Erie system (Painesville) on 7/12/2016.</p> <p>On 9/13/16, Ohio EPA participated in Pennsylvania’s RAIN meeting for source water protection on the Ohio River below Pittsburgh.</p>

Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Source Water Assessments and Protection</b>			
<p>4.3 – Report the number of CWSs with SWP plans and the number of CWSs implementing SWP measures (electronically via SDWIS, if possible).</p> <p>For States that do not report via SDWIS, R5 requests that States voluntarily provide a list of system names and/or PWSID numbers that have SWP plans in place and a list of system names and/or PWSID numbers that are substantially implementing SWP as defined by the State as of June 30, 2016 by August 15, 2016.</p> <p>Consider ways to document and track SWP implementation efforts in State data system.</p>	<p>Ohio's SWAP program will continue to provide these data to USEPA Region V via updates to SDWIS.</p>	<p>Maintain and update State information in the Region 5 portion of the SWP report, as requested by EPA HQ.</p>	<p>Ohio EOY: The number of Community public water systems that are substantially implementing was reported as requested, with a list of system names and PWS ID numbers.</p>

Table 2. Other Activities

Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Source Water Assessments and Protection</b>			
<p>4.4 – Develop and implement coordinated approaches with other regulatory and voluntary programs to protect both the quality and quantity of source water, particularly in areas of concern.</p>	<p>Ohio’s SWAP program commits to focusing on protection planning for surface water systems over the next year, and working with the Division of Surface Water and DDAGW’s HABs unit to identify and conduct outreach to the most vulnerable systems. We will coordinate to make available grant funds for watershed protection strategies in watersheds threatened by HABs.</p>	<p>Provide training, technical assistance, and technology transfer capabilities.</p> <p>Facilitate the adoption and sharing of Geographic Information System data bases to support local decision making.</p> <p>Work with Clean Water Act programs (e.g., using the draft CWA/SDWA integration guide and/or the online <a href="#">CWA/SDWA toolkit</a>) to encourage assessment of surface waters for drinking water use, prioritize impaired waters, protect intakes downstream of NPDES-permitted sources, develop TMDLs, and develop tailored approaches to achieve substantial implementation. Review State 303(d) and 305(b) reports (or integrated reports) to recommend opportunities for source water protection.</p>	<p>Ohio EOY: Harmful Algal Blooms were addressed through most of FFY2016 by a HABs unit formed in January, 2016. Please see page __</p> <p>SWAP staff assisted with HABs outreach and rule development during the first quarter of FFY2016.</p> <p>SWAP staff are participating in a workgroup formed in FFY 2016 to address ground water in Ohio’s Nutrient Reduction Strategy.</p> <p>SWAP staff continue to serve as Information Officer for Ohio’s State Coordinating Committee on Ground Water.</p> <p>Ohio’s SWAP program hosted the Region 5 State Source Water Protection Managers meeting October 3-5, 2016.</p>

Table 2. Other Activities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>4.0 – Source Water Assessments and Protection</b>			
		Work with the State to characterize current and future pressures on source water quality and availability. Support voluntary programs, such as WaterSense and other SWI activities, to protect drinking water resources.	
4.5 – Develop and expand SWP program implementation mechanisms, such as climate change adaptation planning, where possible.	Ohio's SWAP program will incorporate climate change planning into Protection Plans, particularly in the contingency planning section, as more guidance becomes available.	Promote the innovative use of DWSRF set-asides and other potential program funding streams.	Ohio's SWAP program will begin incorporating climate change planning into Protection Plans, as more guidance becomes available.



Table 2. Other Activities

Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>5.0 – Conduct Joint Assessment of Program Progress Using the PWSS Program Implementation Report</b>			
<p>5.1 – Review the draft summary prepared by R5 and assist in filling gaps related to the State’s PWSS program to support the various components of the PWSS program implementation logic model.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> State-specific measures and indicators summaries, which include a review of the State-specific logic model reporting tool data are available via the Quickr site (<a href="#">click here</a> or go to <a href="https://epaqp.rtp.epa.gov/Region5/statepwssprograms">https://epaqp.rtp.epa.gov/Region5statepwssprograms</a>). See the State-specific summaries in each State room by clicking on a particular State and then clicking on the “OH Measures and Indicators” link on the left side of the screen. The raw logic model data for all Region 5 States are also available via the Quickr site in the “<a href="#">Region 5 Measures and Indicators</a>” room and the “<a href="#">Logic model reporting tool</a>” sub-room.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></p>		Use the logic model to improve our ability to understand, measure, assess, and communicate progress.	

Table 3. National and Regional EPA Priorities

Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>1.0 – Sustainable Water Infrastructure</b>			
<p>1.1 – Enable water system and water supply sustainability by providing incentives through DWSRF set-asides and grant criteria, providing training, and encouraging sustainable water infrastructure (SWI) activities, including, for example, those related to water and/or energy efficiency, asset management, and climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. SWI is important to the success of other activities in this work plan, including source water protection, DWSRF, operator certification, capacity development, and all-hazards resiliency approaches, etc.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></p>	<p><i>Please include here the State’s commitment, either ongoing or future, to document support for sustainable infrastructure initiatives. Examples might include the dedication of a coordinator, or a statement of intent to hold or participate in a water efficiency, sustainable water infrastructure, or climate change conference.</i></p>	<p>Region 5 staff participate in a region-wide SWI workgroup created to develop and share information about the cost savings and benefits of investments in SWI initiatives, including WaterSense.</p> <p>Region 5 staff participate in regional and national EPA climate change adaptation/mitigation workgroups that share information about ongoing initiatives.</p> <p>R5 to engage States to discuss and identify what, if any, sustainable water infrastructure/climate change efforts are priorities.</p>	

Table 3. National and Regional EPA Priorities			
Other Activity Components	State Commitment	Region 5 Activities	State/U.S. EPA Evaluation
<b>2.0 – Environmental Justice</b>			
<p>2.1 – Provide incentives through DWSRF set-asides and grant criteria or otherwise promote and encourage environmental justice.</p> <p><a href="#">Click here to go back to the table of contents (by pressing and holding the “Ctrl” key while clicking the left mouse button).</a></p>	<p><i>Please include here the State’s commitment, either ongoing or future, to document support for environmental justice efforts.</i></p>	<p>R5 has the capability to provide States with draft GIS maps that show areas with environmental justice concerns through EJSCREEN, which we anticipate will be introduced to the States by summer 2015.</p> <p>States currently have access to the public tool, EJView, available online at:  <a href="http://epamap14.epa.gov/ejmap/entry.html">http://epamap14.epa.gov/ejmap/entry.html</a>.</p>	

### Attachment A: Linking the Strategic Plan to this Work Plan

This continuing program grant is consistent with U.S. EPA's Strategic Plan Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water, which calls for protecting public health by providing safe drinking water. Many of the grant work plan activities contribute to the goal of assuring that people served by public water systems receive drinking water that meets all applicable standards through effective treatment and source water protection. Continuing program implementation includes adopting rules at least as stringent as federal regulations, providing assistance to public water systems on regulatory requirements, conducting sanitary surveys, ensuring that monitoring and follow-up is conducted, and enforcing regulations.

**Table 4. Final FY 2016-2017 National Water Program Guidance:  
OW and OECA National Program Manager (NPM) Guidance Regional Targets and Program Activity Measures<sup>1</sup>**

OW ACS code
SDW-211
SDW-SP1.N11
SDW-SP2
SDW-SP4a
SDW-SP4b
SDW-01a
SDW-04
SDW-05
SDW-11
SDW-15
SDW-17
SDW-21
OECA ACS code

SDWA02

<sup>1</sup> The information in Table 4 is based on final FY2016-2017 OW and OECA measures at: [http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fy\\_2016-2017\\_nwpg\\_narrative\\_2015.pdf](http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fy_2016-2017_nwpg_narrative_2015.pdf) (Appendix A) and <http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-04/documents/fy1617oceanpmguidance.pdf> (Appendix 2), respectively.

## **Attachment B: State-specific Measures and Indicators Summaries**

State-specific measures and indicators summaries, which include the above NPM guidance targets and measures, as well as the Region 5 shared goals, logic model reporting tool data, and Region 5 high priority queries are available via the Quickr site ([click here](#) or go to <https://epaqp.rtp.epa.gov/Region5statepwssprograms>). See the State-specific summaries in each State room by clicking on a particular State and then clicking on the “OH Measures and Indicators” link on the left side of the screen. The raw data for all Region 5 States are also available via the Quickr site in the “[Region 5 Measures and Indicators](#)” room.

You’ll be asked for your user name and password to access the Quickr site. For EPA staff, your user name is your Lotus Notes user name (first name and last name, such as “John Smith”), and your password is your Lotus Notes password. For State staff, you selected your user name and password when you registered for the site. If you need to register for the Quickr site, please contact your State Program Manager:

Ohio: Wendy Drake ([drake.wendy@epa.gov](mailto:drake.wendy@epa.gov); (312) 886-6705)

*Note:* EPA is transitioning to SharePoint, and we’ll eventually have new access and registration information available for State staff.